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The Horse Loan - Words in the York Mystery Plays.

A Dissertation presented to the Board of University
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of Doctor of Philosophy

by
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Hagen,
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1900

C. 1

A. J. Wright:—

Introduction.

The present study of the Norse element in the vocabulary of the York Plays is intended to be an introduction to a larger survey of the subject which is to embrace the whole Northern dialect of Middle English. Only one ME poem has up to this time been systematically and thoroughly studied with respect to the Norse element (Brate, "Nordische Lehnwörter im Ormulum", PBB. 10, 1-80, 580-86). The Anglo-Saxon Lexicon has been studied by Steenstrup (Normannerne IV; Danlag, Kjöbenhavn, 1882) and the modern English dialect by Arnold Wall (Anglia xx, 45-135); to this we may add a brief 'Lautlehre' of the Norse words in the Early English Alliterative Poems and in Sir Gawain and the Green Knight, by Knigge (Die Sprache des Dichters von Sir Gawain etc., Hildburg, 1886, 71-89).

a collection of songs which represent the
state of the English language in the
14th and 15th centuries.

The above mentioned work of Halliwell
~~and~~ the publication of the English
Dialect Society have abundantly shown the
predominance of the above element in the modern
English language. The fact is that in the
14th and 15th centuries the language was
more in the hands of the people than it is
now. It is true that the dialects of the
14th and 15th centuries were more
various than any other section of the country.
We can safely assume that the same conditions
prevailed also in the 14th and 15th centuries,
but with this difference that many words
now lost in the dialects were then in
common use.

The following table furnishes abundant
material for showing the conditions in the

One of the earliest dialects in Middle English
being a series of songs noted by the French
and written for a few French & other
more popular characters than any other
literature of the period; that is the
have preserved for us many popular terms,
of speech, which have been taken up in
the more learned and dignified products
of the time. A mere glance at the list
of some loan words in the York songs will
suffice for proof that the language of the
North in the 14th and 15th centuries is
more than that of the Communions of about
the year 1200. It is necessary, however, to
remember the learned and formal character
of this poem, no doubt the highest of
literature were at that time reaching
those words than we have now, and they
were common.

and a full view of each word in the
derivation of the above words can be
seen from the thought to be of great
advantage because of the fundamental char-
acter of the orthography.

The table of correspondences between
the O.N. and M.E. sounds sums up the dis-
crepancies of the above trans. words in the
first steps. It can also be used as a guide
in determining the etymology of words in
form in the language. By turning to the
sound or consonant a glance will enable
to observe both the regular and the
exceptional representations.

Book 1

History of the City of New York
in a series of lectures of four on the City
of New York in the 17th, 18th and 19th
centuries. London Press, 1885.

The Representation of Old Norse Sounds in the York Plays

The representation of the ON. vowels and consonants in the Norse loanwords of the York Plays will be shown by the following condensed table. In Norse forms are given in parentheses only in the case of the few particular words in which it is deemed to emphasize some special point. But even in the table must be regarded as a reference to the complete list where all variations are displayed, and all forms are given.

a, ă

ON. a in a closed syllable remains [a] before a single consonant and before a consonant-group (except where reduced to ə) are here treated together] : -ande (pres. part ending), angir, at, awe, bande, hanne, hærne, bratland, brast (pret. of brast), caille, carle, carpe, carle (kista is from an unrecorded uninflected form [?] kista, Engl. p. 14) garbe, gat (pret. sg.) gaff (pret. sg.) happe, laue, lb. mædan

ragge, ragged, rapping, raffer, sakes, scanty
saddle, lagge, lathered, tharne, luthende
wage, wage, wande, wrong

There is before a breaking u in u of u and u
becomes u in u (and u), u (and u), u;
some require a

En. a in an open syllable = ā : awe,
felawe (felowe in a few instances), lawe sb., pale
makes, (mased?) ransak (rannsaka), some
take (tone for fane pp. is juant), wale (wai sb.,
wanes (wani); farand, if from fara, should also
show lengthening of a but the a of farand
indicates a short a

En. a = ā and u of u and u fall
both. brathe lage, fra, froo, hare, hare, lat
(lat) layne (lūn) lawe, lowe (lūg adj.) omell, ou
(ū millum) other (ādr) skathe thralis (prā)
wane wone (vān) wathe wothe (vān)

En. u (for u) in u

It is here that the metric character of the dialect of the York Stage may ^{best} be observed. It can easily be seen from the runes that ~~a great deal~~ of the variation between e and i is due to the late copyists or redactors. In the Norse loan e holds for the predominant part e, the runes require in many cases the restoration of i.

e i

On e in a closed syllable - e: keste, se-
 castle under a dwellle, cyges, (either?), geste
 sende, heaving, some ~~rather~~ ~~make~~
^{sp} meðan neuen, renne, segged, segger, sheil
 skuen, welcome

Fluctuation between e and i occurs in ende
 (runs with i), brenne and bygne, breste and breste
 seggyng and seggyng

On e appears regularly as i (i.y) before ng:
 flyng (flynge), flyng (flynge), flyng (flynge)

On i in an open syllable i: gets,
are (pl. of be) [rhymes show a ~~close~~ i which
would be the regular? development of ai.
ire; the writing are is not pure Southern
orthography; er, eire occurs frequently through the
lang, as in the Cursor Mundi (Kilgus, 1088-9),
gere (gerne); fluctuation between e and i is found
- giff gure gife even in

(1) $\frac{1}{2} \log (1 - \log)$

--- (U) g. *nothya, nothya*

Bellevue, Chicago,

En. e in a closed syllable (e.g.) ylle
 little, glittin (but glittering), quick, helle, like
 like kärke (kirk), märke, myrke, myne (mine)
 shell, skylle (skipta) sagunners till will.

En. i in a closed syllable (e.g.)
 i (g.) i klyffe (ice) klyffe
 ylle, ryne, v., slyke, mykly, byle, skändle
 byne, weight (wégt).

= ē in emell (ē mellen).

o

En. o = ō : bolned (bolgne), brasten (brastan
 pp), mon (mone) roten, forloze, vellecome,
 thoff, thogh (foh).

En. o = ō : bone, croke, coked, selling
 (gōla?), biogh, roo (ro) roole, rayse, ro
 (hrōsa), skare (skor) spar (starr).

ō : husbōnde (husbond) blinge (blinge)

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : bush, sb. slumped

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : ridge, ridge, ridge, ridge

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same (Edan sam (Ed sam) call

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same, same, same, same

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same, same, same, same

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same, same, same, same

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : bush v. (bush) (of bush)

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : husband (of wife, 1712, 1717)

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same, same, same, same

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same, same, same, same

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same, same, same, same

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same, same, same, same

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same, same, same, same

On. \bar{y} = \bar{y} (y, \bar{y}) : same, same, same, same

hagile hille, hay stores, (ayr, air) castles
wayke, away they way.

The diphthong ai seems to have been partly
excited out in a number of words as we often
find a (and e) where we should expect ai.
ai in most cases, however, the rimes show
that the diphthong must have been in fact in
the original stage. The following show the
union between ai (ai) and a: hāste haste,
haste (O. hāsta), wrayste wraiste, wrest

It is clear that ai sometimes rimes with
etymological ā. cf. 57/57 ā (hāste) : ai : ā : 203;
258/121 ā : ai ; 263/244 ā : ai : ai : ai ; 487/
ā : ai. These and other rimes have been pointed
out by Luick, Untersuchungen zur englischen Lautge-
schichte, Strassburg, 1886, p. 197ff., but he makes
matters worse than they really are by taking
ai to be O. wraiste haste. Some of the rimes
he gives as mixed are therefore entirely regular.

In the following words the orthography fluctuates
between *ay*, *ai* and *ei*, but whenever *ei* seems
to appear, no matter what the spelling, the diph-
thong is required: *grayth*, *grath*, *graiid*, *grath*.
is not justifiable and should in all cases be
struck out; all names point to *graiid* (Br. &
Sp. of *graiid*), *layke lake*, *layle, iale* (with
iate in *rake*, *rakis* *rause* *rase* *thau*
thau *thau* *thau*

It seems from some fine specimens of the
spelling some of the same ^{old habits} as *graiid*
of the same ^{old habits} as *graiid* with some
new, perhaps it was a strong (?) close *e*,
as we should otherwise expect *graiid*
to be as in *thau* *thau* *thau* *thau*
are remarkable about this word, namely that
the diphthong does not appear as a final
vowel from the same source, and that the
inflectional *e* is breasted.

cy

En. cy = a (ay) : aye, ay

ay e and a in Frigste, Frisle

and Frisle? see list 1. (Frigste = Frigste)

in Provençaux p. 17 p. attempts to explain the various forms of this word in the following elaborate way: En. Frigste - Frisle, of later Engl. Frigste & En. (Frigste); a verb with variant was the next step: Frigsten, y became e (as in Kentish). The e forms then spread to the adjective and substantive. A simpler & more natural explanation is offered by Knapp for the Frigste form, so that Frigste Frigste Frigste, the Frigste was said to Frigste (cf. aye, ying & Frigste, Frigste).

En. cy = a : care (Kyrre) Frigste is here a continuation of the En. and Anglo-Saxon verbs (cf. German : chaire).

En. cy + f = f : fye (cf. Frigste)

1

laure, layke. etc : blonde, blo. named.

Large cattle, horses, & horses, young cattle

En z is everywhere represented by z.

En z remains in all positions as to its
 functional z is preserved in per, per, sen
ke. (En per) and perhaps in segger (En
 segger = 11)

En k = k (c) : kenke^(?), carle, carle.

cara, kara, carle keste, clowned creek

kenne, kenelle, kenne, kenelle, kenne

kenke, meke, merke, merke, kenneke

rykke, -rykke, sakke, slyke, lake, kenne

rykke, welcome, quarte.

En kk : kk : pikk [of air sh 1.

En l : l : jalle, jalle, jalle, jalle, jalle, jalle
 angie, jalle mudding etc

On the other hand it is possible that the older a (= ayen) later
the Vorläufer in mittelenglischen a, die zuerst im Süden der
Region vorkommen (vgl. Mätzner s.v.), und erst sich aus nördlich
in Reine sich ergeben (wie Ruck p. 205)

agayne 40/42(R) 47/61(R) 48/92(R) 54/302(R)

Agayne: 1888 2414 1888 2414 1888 2414

It is I suggest some influence for the northern
form although the form agayne may
account for it

amiss adv. wrong.

Heath Conc. ~~Engl.~~ Eym. Dict. : E. or Scand.

ME. on misse, i.e. in error. - Icel. a mis -

Icel. a (= it on), in ; mis, adv., wrongly (due
to an older lost pp. — The first amiss
in the A.S.D. is a. 1200 (Cob. & Hightshole) The
subject in this work is, however, sufficient to
show the relation

cf. Thousand. 205/34

By the side of again we have ayen and ayen ayen
might be split from a just as ayen, ayen < ayen
for or to north. agayne > agayne without ayen?
(Ruck p. 206)

The Norse Loan-words in the York Mystery Plays

- and, -ande Northern ending of the present participle.
weilande, bylānde, o, ~~we~~lande for unwe[il]ande, etc.
see (see English Grammar I § 1257) says that
the e is due to Scandinavian influence:
see unlande, bygrānde. The 1872 gives no
material to illustrate the history of this
ending, but assumes it to be of Danish
English origin. — The normal ending in the
Danish litanei is -ende, as in H.S., but -ande
~~also~~ appears frequently in words of W.A. etc. and
in three other cases (see index p. 53). Very rare
traces of this ending in A' and the S. See
also The Language of the Northern Mysteries
It is not improbable that the Old Northumbrian poets
also sporadic use of -ande to Old Norse but not
it arose independently there and can not
help inclining to the view that its universal use

ante, sb. 'breath'

cf ante 24. 139/43

cf. aron, aro, raro Duch Rit. Lindlöf p101

mare: are Rat. Rav. I, 725, 789

Sare: are (aron) I, 1540 Ostermann p9.

in Southern Middle English was due to Norse influence

angre *see* 'narrow, trouble' *see* 317, 375 (: longer)

317, 350 (: longer) 334 413, 5; *pl* *angry* 42/147.

angre 42/147

— *the angre of the heart* 25/147

Orn : angrenn 'to make angry, vex'. *Q.Dan.*

angre - *see* *angra*

The difficulty with the time is easily avoided
by assuming that the original time word was langer
(cf. *longer* 327/211, *longer* 438/157. *Kamann*, p. 43)

are, *or* *pl.* *pres* of 'to be' 235/181 (: *sure, were* *see* *are*)

is *are*, *for* *here* 76/152 (: prayer) etc. etc. *see* *are*

At present it is not customary to refer *are*
to *Orn.* from *erōd*, *erō*. It is of quite
recent ^{occurrence} in *Orn.* (see *are* *was* in the
grammar of Cook and Lindelöf). But it would

still appear to be a common form in Northern English was

are, adv. 'before' 5/100, 66/340 (: sure, aware, share)
 agree 139/42 (: sure, onared), ^{are} 143/176 (: fare, v.)
 145/219, 177/173, 183/156 (: more), 186/161, 188/91, 205/138
 206/157, 210/285, 212/356, 215/470 etc 259/130 (: more)
 260/164 (: care), 392/345 (: care) etc 452/163, 456/2 (: fare, more, lar)
 or, conj. 'before' 17/86, 30/19, 64/257, 262, 65/281
 77/60, 86/807, 104/74, 118/113, 120/62, 124/29
 are 111/300, or 139/49, 193/12, 196/96, 224/120, 226/150 etc
 or 323/110

arely 182/124, arely 214/419, early 257/92, arely 427/24, 25

if, conj. 243/35 (see ^{Further} 'are, more, v. etc')
 (are)

at, conj. 'that' 442/288

at 'at (at) rel. pron., adv., conj. A worn down form of that,
 perhaps from at (used from the Latin at) which
 independently developed in the northern dialect, in which it
 was very common in the 15th c. and was in use in the
 16th c. but it is not in use in other dialects of
 -A.E.S.

The editor of the M.E.D. seems to assume that at as
 a sign of the infinitive developed independently of to
 in the northern dialect. to in Scandinavian,
 on the other hand, took the place taken by
at, e.g. as sign of the infinitive mood, which is also
 the case in north. Engl. due to. - A.E.S. (see 135a.)

the normative or purpose (the original function also of to,
cf. Fr. à in a phrase, nothing to do, nothing at do, nothing into.
Corresponding to at (Ba. at, Swid. att) in yffa at sta
to give me at eat, i.e. to eat; but, not like it, used
with the singular infinitive, the nearest approach to
which was in the phrase 'That is at say = Fr. c'est à
dire

The origin of Fr. à 'conj. that' is still undecided.
Koch, Die rügen slava p.p. att to Fr. à
cf. att i.e. att (11) believes at to have lost
an initial p in unaccented position, and that it is therefore id.w. the next.
Latham (lib) pers p
believes it to be related by ablaut to goth ita
'that' Fick of Topf, Skym. Ology, i.e. at leaves the
question open, but suggests that, if the latter was
be correct, that pat may have been transferred
from the principal sta to the abance subordinate
clause (yff sigor det: pff or sigg > "yff sigor,
at pff or sigg")

ay 439/181 (Clay, allway)

at relative particle 'which' 8/73, at 86/2, 6.

ure, so. 'ear-ure'. 72/73 (: knowe, uare, ure
= is. sage), 755/77 (: knowe, knaue, roue = is. rāw)

207/62 (: caux) , 202 116 (: m. hydrone, sauc. d'au)

25/361 (i saue finaue draue)

- C.N. agi 'awe kror' (ill. age - ill. cu age) ^{'kro'}_{low}

Can. aghe. Olan-ayha of Brate p 82. ^{24,} ~~St. Anne~~

Sh. agis, 'fear', again, 'Cause to fear' Asian 'fear'; id.

the first pair. there is no, hope of 2 stems ago - a
it appears ever always 1/10, 2/24, 2/40 etc etc.

Occurs on nearly every page. Occurrences in time: $\frac{1}{2}$ min

30, 26 (Hollaway day) ^{43/70 (-day, many, add. day)} the etc 265/293 (in

times in complete material show the splitting

114 115

2 ⁷ *Arctostaphylos* 3/57

of Lincoln p. 46 : Stem in - os. Limbs, wing color
color line of the line from the 2 to the 3

In pis grete bale, som bete us bede

50/170

~~bete~~ boote of all our better ~~bale~~ bales 217/512

Jo have bene bourn my bale to bete 238/52

For þou art boote of our bale 241/114

of 242/55 of 424/110 bale of all bales 427/20

beu my bail 436/55 (play XI)

my bale myght bete 452/113

your bales to bete 489/292

bank & 145 bank, banke
 As ^{II}banca found only once in
 a gloss, in comp. hō-banca
 2 couch, lit. 'heel-bench'... The
 U.S. being perhaps from the cognate
 Scl. banki, banister bakki

banke 131/136 (: iande, hande, vordir stande)
 banke 257/89 (: -and)

261/200 ; 295/82 (: ^{II}handes,
 hande)

32/105 (hand R)

32/105 R 416/372 (R) 486/173 (R)

But Conc. D. N. Rich. supposes English

bank to be from OScand. ^{II}banke, orig. form of bakki, 'edge,
 minner, bank of a river', Dan. bakke, Swed. backe 'bank' hence
 also banque 'a bank' of C.F. and Br. bank & bank,
W. banca, 'a bank',
banke 16 bank, 1483/104

In Conc. D. N. Scand. of Fr. T. v. banke

139. banne 311/129

banne, inf. 220/19 & 224/118

250/222 253/393 (banne)

277/59 (: can)

U.L.F. banne 'atte i ban besvæge, forbande, forbyde (alt banne)
 M. banne 'forbyde, forbande'

1/29/1884

band, n. 'a cord or band', in pl.

band, n. 'a cord or band', in pl.

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band, n. 'a cord or band', in pl.

band, n. 'a cord or band', in pl.

band, n. 'a cord or band', in pl.

181.

van hede 56/5

af hede 287/485

af hede 10/12

Barbers do pi. 'Lunners' heading p 1

same as 'chia'

27. 10. 2, 135 (change)
54/183, 55/183, 52/

- 5 - 130, 131

pl.

Carne

67/374, 140/60

baron, An baron is included here for the same reason. But Mr Brate (p. 33) to include it in

The above goods of Mrs. Lawrence are gone

Length the length of a 2.5 ft. long

to the ... of the ... from ...

done and by her. I am a happy man.

Agave *Agave* - a small of the ...

bayrely 249/196, 494/22
bayrely 493/78

... of ...
...
...

...
... may be a variant of ...
... or it may represent the ...
... of 'a hump' to the ...

(and bynke)
benke sb. 'bench' 227, 255, 256/274
510/527 (= dyynke, thyynke, synke)

...
...
... before the assimilation (cf. Wail, p. 61)

...
...
...
... p. 33

berthe sb. 'birth' 99, 114, 150, 29
...
... (cf. Wail, p. 61)

... can not be derived from ...

...
...
...

blastic, ab. pl. 'blasts' 123/4

Com. Tent. OE blæst, Old Norse blást, (M. blæst, ?) (blæst
(but blæsting or blæsting)
For

in Northern English æ (ē) should be expected here and the
word is therefore undoubtedly Scandinavian. Cf. Morbach,
Altfr § 46, ann. 2, p. 133: Scottish blæst must depend
on an older blæst from Old English blæst. The
vowel in blæst is short, cf. Morbach, ib. § 62,
ann. Cf. also Björkman Scandinavian Loan-words
pp. 84f. and 88

18949
cf. C.M. blæst. agäst (Fairf. Göt. & Trin. gäst)

18075 blæst: fäst, adv. (cf. fäste)

" 24847 blæst. bräst, v (pres. of bræsta)
on

perhaps it is however possible to show
that the is is due to analogy of the
large number of is in the
English language. As we can see that is is
not a native English word, we can not
assume Scandinavian influence, for the
Scandinavian is is regularly is.

is 'clustering' 323/72 (Scandinavian word)
is 333/403

is, v. pres part 'stirring up' 123/11

As is is a native English word, we assume
it to be Scandinavian. It is formed with frequent
and suffix -en from is 'to stir' 'to stir'
the is is a native English word. This situation is doubtful.
In discussing is 'to stir' 'to stir'
Timmer in his is (1877) is a native English word.
form also as is and is. The form is
is 'to stir'. Of this form English is not

is a native English word. The form is
(1877) is not

- 57) Bl. blau (Fog.T.) ^{Blau} ^{und} ^{schwarz} ^{oder} ^{braun} ^{oder} ^{gelblich} ^{oder} ^{weiß}

collected in 'Swollen' 370, 370, 430, 107, 481/2.

2. C. stellatus Palmer with a few others.

Mod. Amer. Lit. Volna (Linn. Rhym. 1877)

host ab. Chamaedorea filipes Pale 40/1 (: host, fast)

Costar
musta
loste.

Costa. 24/11, 259/135, 264/258, 279/224, 293/19, 328/154

Costa? 329/271, ~~see~~ boote, 385/214, boote 487/22

boote 245/147 290/143

~92/40 (boote (as
fast)

f boostons, 356/218

Hedstein's suggestion (JBB xxiii, p. 238) that boote is to be ~~derived from~~ the Old Norse original representative of stora. boaste 'to pop out a word' is from the point of view of meaning very attractive. The vowel o is broken, irregular if from ON au, ou, the other comes from the source showing o in Rinken, therefore, hesitatingly, adopts the new Kluge (pp. 2929f.) who derives it from AS #bo-gelhan, #bo-selhan, an intensive formation to an AS #bo-sian: cf. basen, rugan, blasen.

done none 10/107 (done none 10/107) done none
done none 10/107 (done none 10/107) done none
done none 10/107 (done none 10/107) done none
done none 10/107 (done none 10/107) done none
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done none 10/107 (done none 10/107) done none
done none 10/107 (done none 10/107) done none

& C.N. bân, 'a petition, a prayer' - do bên
 from bone 10. 'boon prayer; also v.b.:
bone 155. bônéd pp. un-bônéd, bônéd

see bâc

both, bothi bath, bathe, card. and conj. both
both 10/107 etc etc both 10/107 (both
both 10/107 (both both both) etc.; both
both 10/107 (both both both) both 10/107
both 10/107 (both both both) both 10/107
both 10/107 (both both both) both 10/107

n. dial baade v. s. a. begge, svensk båda v.
s. a. bägge (Fog Ti.)

iv ba < obo. bape, corresp. to ba < bā, byform
to bā (Pinn) ba ba = "bā" > ba + p, v.
pl; ba < bā + a n. l. pl. corresponding to ba in ba, ba,
ba etc (Pinn).

baune 146/14 (: renoune, mahounde), 207/205 (: rennoune, baune)
210/309 (: processionne), 321/216 (: baune), 405/181 (R)

baune 250/213 (: renoune), 298/176 (: baune), 302/293 (: mahounde)
304/335 (: baune), 354/201 (: baune), 385/257 (R), 392/339 (: baune,
mahounde), 428/46 (472/221 (: baune = baune)) 492/34

CA under in side, side, side, side
Com side (2nd ed. side of side p. 8
and 1st grammar p. 112) derived from 1st.
side - side both based on the 1st side
derived only a side of English Etymology.
But as there is no trace of any use
of side - side it is safer to hold to
the older view, which offers no difficulty.
(in 1st ed.) side - of our surname - side
from the Latin side - side, later side - side (p. 112)
side side, adj. 'ready prepared' 35, 15,
36, 27 (side side, side side) 20/20, 27, 28,
28 77 (side side side) 27/113 (side side
side 13/88 (side) side 24/322 (10), 11
side side) etc 35, 73, 11, 30, 11
32, 11 (1) etc.

CA side 'pp. 11, 12' also 'to prepare' side side
Com side side side side side side side side
English (p. 11)
If side side side side side side side side
side side side side side side side side

Dracca (as in dag i gade = drakke med hvi røst); se
under prate (Fog P.)

cf., however, Norw. dial bralla, 'make a noise, romp', to
which Ross cites Swed. bralla 'göra kaade stugor';
also Older Danish bralle, v. 'hadre' (gossip). brald, sb.
'noise, roar', braller, sb. 'gossip' (Kalkar)

brunt 'steep', 'braud' Alt. brant . 308/19

(Gunn mentions a 148 byform brant by the side of
brant (Alt. brant brant))

Older brapn, brap, bräp, bräp, bräp bräp bräp
in brad Alt. bräde roast meat (of Alt. bräp, f.)
bräden 'roast, fry' bräp bräp (of Alt. bräp, f.)
bräp, bräp, bräp (bräp) bräp, bräp, bräp,
'roast, fry'

brinna, brinna, brinna, brinna (rare) brinna
brinna, brinna, brinna, brinna. Byform:
brinna, brinna, brinna, brinna, brinna,
brinna, brinna, brinna, brinna, brinna,
brinna, brinna, brinna, brinna, brinna,
som i brinna germ. språk sammanblandats med det fakti-
tva brinna brinna, brinna, brinna, brinna, brinna
u. v., got. brannan u. v., brinna brinna på
konstruktion mellan två former i brinna, brinna,
brinna och brinna (Tun)

Contam., brinna brinna, brinna (the original but
rare form in brinna, the usual form) is due to the
contamination of brinna and brinna (Tun)

2) brinna brinna; u. brinna = got. brannan,
brinna, brinna, brinna (Tun)

1857 May 18th. 1858 March 18th. 1859

Brenna a. inf. 'common' inf. 65/292. argene 87/110

(de-gynae) etc.

pro part gynande 5/102 brennande 74/101

St. Brent 5/107 (gynae) brenne 6/113 62/155
unlike 266/320 (usule, present, exteple) etc.
(here are also a few forms like of gynae)

pro part gynande 3/50 - de-gynae

L C.N. brenna, 'to burn'; cf also brenna, 'the burning'.
The double development seen in brenna and brenna is due to the fact
from brenna, brennd, brennde. (Olden brenna etc.)

brenna. Date p. 35

Both the Durham, York and (A. 11) show only
the re-burnings from brenna (cf working Lindel's
Glossary) - the brenna Rit. giborna (Lind. p. 102)

giborna (Lind. p. 102) giborna (Lind. p. 102)
+ giborna (Lind. p. 102) giborna (Lind. p. 102)

giborna, a. 'burn, break' inf. 2/94. Note giborna

giborna 236/103 292 in 35p. giborna

328, 251 giborna 270 L (line giborna), 305 giborna

giborna 219p. giborna

bullies, s.v. 'bull'. Murray, N.E.D., derives from [#]bulia (cf.
the diminutive with diminutive ending bullue

Trate x. 37, 67 < ODan. buli ; so also Scottish form w. i

- (ü → ō > i) also the form in oo (M.E. 14 and 15th c.) (see N.E.D.)

Outside of northern English it could mean ō, which with Murray could be

bulke v. 307, 10/6

expl. fr. OH bolī ; all forms prob. fr. ODan
buli (Lück, p. 287)

n. folk. buck 'top back, lean byge of back & by buck
'buck buck us' = 311/1 buck (also f. buck) Eng. l.
buck, buck. buck, buck (also f. buck) buck buck (also f. buck)
M. L. buck, buck & buck.
egg, adj. 301/244 (egg buck buck) egg 311/15
biggest 326/206, 327/229

germ. be(u)wian > nord. biggwan (at rod vokalen
or u, u buck buck & buck buck (f. 1))

the word *lepe* 2047

cf *lepe* ! 231/258 (: *lepe*, *threpe*, *lepe*)
cf *clepe* inf 308/75

The word is widely distributed in West Germanic as well as in the Scandinavian languages. See the A.E.D. which, however, ^{assumes} that the word is "evidently" adopted from the O.N. ^{þveiga}. This seems to be ^{almost} universally ~~accepted~~ accepted. The distribution of the word supports this view; see the A.E.D., and Bradley-Shetman.

237.

f. *cares* 226/171

care inf. 291/521 (: *sare*)

309. *cares* 228/200

Rare. pp. 261/198. (: ? *faire*)

of birds 25/52

American English says 'do' & does regularly
 in child sub. & car. The 1880. takes
 no account of a form with 'ing' as
 such as found in the 19th M.E. canon.
 also means 'to go down' of 280/287 where
 caried, pp., comes with caried, caried (ad.
 version). This shows that the words are
 not identical with each other. (N. I. car
ran & M.E. chanc

carle 26. 'good man' 'young man' 19. karle
 205/31, karle 200/172, 263/226, carle 273/63
 carle 274/63, 277/135, 300/235, karle 302/2
 carle 339/313, carle 338/37, karle 337/10, 344/1
 (i. karle, v.), 353/130, carle 355/206, 3 pl
 carle 77/72, carles 468/75

(N. karle, 'man', 'male' 1, 149/13)

(27/6/92) 29/7/97

carpe v. 'take, chatter, boast' inf. 80/201, 106/140
 288/10 273/70 293/161, 288 pres carpe
 300/165; 355 pres carpe 162/132, 3 pl.
 pres carpe 352/118, 3 pl pres 124/116, carpe
 297/137, carpe 322/74; 359 subj. carpe 163/133;
 289 imper carpe 278/169 300/238 (2nd c.) 302/271
 353/309 pres. part. carpand 129/82, 153/154
 321/19

< On. karpa 'to brag, boast' (AED. It. etc)

carping, vi. 'boasting, chatting' 146/5, 148/67
 181/35, 244/141, 276/188
 141/35, 272 55/31, 246/148, 276/141, 276/141
 277/141, 277/127, 277/157 carping ^{2nd c.} ~~3rd c.~~
 146/15, 148/157
 the foregoing verb.

caste. v. 'to cast, throw, propose' inf.

37/149 ^(3rd c.) 32/233 177/123 (1st c. caste, cast
 fast) caste 287/402, 310/72 335, 206 (1st c.)

2 pl. imper caet 124/36(: rest
feet,
bust,

Outside of Scandinavian and English the word occurs in
both Frisian: kastin (source?) ^{acc. to the A.E.D.} See the A.E.D.

Dr. p. 240 clappid pp. 272/54(: Lapp.:), 'pair indicating' hand.
sense. See the A.E.D.

~ 76/50 (2nd!) ; 385. hrc. costa 222/70

Sp. Nest 10/59, castles 34/149, 34/153.

fact 4/43 (fact, fact, fact), 86/302 (fact)

fast, fast', castle 216/477 (chast, prospect)

(. feste, rote, helle); helle - 50/100; feste.

note note)

not cast v. inf. 500/40 p.p. 1000

27/114, subcase 59/124

2 On kista 'to throw' (cf. *to throw*)

(old and then too.)

October 27, 1895

clayhe, sb. 'dough or valley' 120/52 (i-l-noue)

link: < Icl klafi, 'a cleft or rift in a hill, or a
ravine

cobill, ag. 'cobble^r, round' [cobill notes] 122/112

link:

d

inf crane 316/279 (Lane)

crave v. 'to cover' 2pi pres 277/224

of the New Hebrides, to make immunities, privileges
(188), also also passage, that Principles 1, page 189)

crave v. 'to cover' 2pi pres 277/224

(Cf. kara, 'to give', 2pi pres
of Heat. Principles 1, page 189)

crave, v. 'Demand, crave' ^{crave 46/26 (graw, hanc, couchy}
^{inf. crave 75/47 (hanc}

crave 12/91 (hanc, knave, hanc) crave 50/26

(hanc, knave, 50/26) 170, 158 (hanc, 50/26, hanc, hanc)
203/147 (hanc), 203/147

145, 165 (hanc, hanc, hanc) etc. 155 pres crave, 134/56

438, 100 (hanc) ; 1pi. pres crave 440/238 (hanc)

crave 489/264 (graw, hanc, deprave) ; 3pi

pres. crave (hanc, hanc, hanc) 175/142 (hanc)

The true origin of crave has been made
probable by Steenshop, Sansing p. 189 f. The known
form kredja, vi does not suit crave, and
therefore it is customary to cite the noun

Life of Kenn.

127 145
cutte, v. 339/69

cutte, 16. 358/213, 295

kraga, f. and yet the form cited by Munsö
 for Old Norse is *kragra* & not *kragga*
 (compare *kragga* (wood), *kragja* (N. 1724))
 From this it can be seen that the form *kragga*
 is not the undistorted and genuine form
 of the verb. See earlier instances of the verb in
 A. S. than that given by Kluge - which 1020
 (Sjög. 100) see the A. S. D.

croke, v. 'to bend, bow' inf 168/240

croked, adj. 'crooked, bent' 255/36

< CN *krákr* 'anything crooked' cf
 also *krákr* *krökja* v. 'to bend' see 172, 173
 & assume an Engl. *croac*

&

dashis sb. pl. 'dashings' 272/6 (inches) 111/18

dashied, v. 3 pl pres 251/36

(cf *dashied* 251/36)

* Kl. 84 Jm 1666. s. v. Tatze : Origin u. History obscure : Erfahrung u. Gesch.
des nicht weiter verfolgbaren Wortes sind Dunkel.

of Ruske, sc. 'Hash' 252/271

Luske, v. inf. 292/10 black, cut as

brushed 3 fl. pret ~~20~~ 48 57

10. 11. 1900. Garm. Latehen (Loken, Klappi, Latschen, Klappi, Kiste) Amadi

... of ... relation ...
... (see note, page 10)

(German) ^{ad. tasken}, related to *Germ.* *tasken* "something overfingene" (^{quasi})
Sml. t. tasken (pole) #
Appl. c. l. s. form tasken is recorded in my personal

dialect of English. Tam compares Norw. dial. dacka,

Teil druck, Da. drucke, 'slap', Mod. Form did Lapschen

Hot, ⁶⁵ datschen 'stretch with the open palm, on something soft' (e.g.

length), prob. of lat. origin, with accent, also dial. *desta*, *desta*,

strike; and Sw. duska 'Småregna, skättu', (regn) dusk, sb., verbal. duska, v., dusk, sb. with same meanings. See also duska.

Abn. daase = stick, bark, waste; da, daa, daa, daa

some or but few; for with that was done.

dial. dase 'slap person', dase 'ware down'; Sw.

dial dasa 'downs'; Kinnelgins: 2000. 1000. 1000. 1000.

alt. desch fortanne forigis, dēsach, vāsmigte,

'homme', ending n. sg. Lusin 'le lion' (n. sg. luge),

daseven 'were dunkel (Fog T)

Had done
Tay 4. etc., under Age of days, Ill. take on of day
and 2. of at. can dayen don.

Skornelom, skornelom (Star's light)
of Cam's forms skorne, skorne; puerit, puerit
Tay 4. : day, also day, prob. the Ad. deorf, North deurf, not being
authenticated) < f. d. djafr ... O. darbi = O'Fries. derve, 'bold, fierce'
(Yav. & fr. Kn. l. 1472 day, Bstr of T. l. 1816 daye)

found before the old period (= old of dagum),
the earliest reference in the Old Norse Dictionary,
is 1225.

at lage of dag - 'to kill' is a com-
mon expression in Old Dan & Norwegian. In
Oldswed. in Uldne Västgötalagen (13th c.) ed. Lindelöf
p. 8: Varper mæper drapinn ok af daghinn
takin, þu skal etc. - 'if a man be killed and
taken from days', then shall" etc. Vigfusson
does not give the expression under dag.
indeed, but a more complete dictionary,
might possibly reveal it, ^{also in Old} The analogies cited
however, make it probable that it is Norse.

dagr adj. 'bold, hard, cruel' daggrinn, daggrinn 510/520
daggrinn, daggrinn 510/520

2. Old dagr 'bold, audacious, in Old
dagr appears in Old daggrinn. The earliest
instance of the dag and dag has hitherto

derby l.h. 'bold' (Pict)

rom. deru du. duro In dyar, Oax. deru

(Germ. *derba -); of Oax. derbi, 'strong, hostile, evil'
(*darbia) Con. w. Ad. turtan (gidenfan, 'labor
perish' gidenf n. 'labor, effort, hardship', is very
uncertain (Pamr))

The A.E. L. derives the word from On dyar, 'bold,
daring, undaunted, impudent' and states that the word
is recorded in A.E. "where the forms would be
dearf diarf". The first reference given is to Orn
However the word is found in the Danish Book

The Danish Bk., however, has shown a considerable Norse
influence on its vocabulary and dearf (H.S. *dearf?)
may be Landinaria.

It. Dale

modus (cf Pyr², 932) til (once) carr (petra), dræl, dræl
by, lopa, ora (onna), hold (kl p 933), sacleas
those words in Danish Bk (fregna Kluge, Pyr², 933) hall (ib.)
eti vae (ib., 935) aed (ib., 937) that (twice); Tr, sp. 'ancilla'
(laege, sb. navicula)
(hundred (ib. 938) geggedon 'concitae'
(haffer?)
(haffer)

draughte, sb. 257/97, 366/323, 366/240

The history of dream, sb. and vb. is not yet clear. Whether On.
draume, Old Eng. draum, Old Fr. draum, Mod.
Engl. dream 'dream' is identical with Old Fr. draum,
'joy, song', Old Fr. draum, 'life, joy' is uncertain, although
a certain probability speaks in its favor. Aside from this
question however is the question where the modern English
word has come by its Old Eng. draum 9th-10th c. draume, draum,
It can not be decided whether draume
Old draume has exercised
an influence here before
the etymological influence 559 Old draume 154/262 (draume)
or Old has been studied in detail. The material in the
dictionaries is insufficient as a basis for such a
study.

dreams 'träumt' dürfte es an. Lehnwort betrachtet werden (Morsbach,
Beibl. 7, 335)

of den n. vulgare form draume, e. d. 29
d. vulg. draume (Fog 5)

an d.d. del in a stem (this ²del may
be the source, the modern and full ²del appears
modern, they p. 72, p. 107.)

drone, n. (all drongs) 1 pi. pres. 301/309 (: drone)

drong 1 pi. pi. 'drone' 273/79 (: drongs, glongs,
drong drong)

< d.d. ²dröman, ²dröman, ²dröman (d.d. 178)

of d.d. dröman dröman play on a medieval custom and
modern dröman (d.d. 178)

drone 1 pi. pres. 314, 210 of drone drong
of drone drong 8 (pres. drone) drone
of d.d. dröman dröman succeeded d.d. dröman dröman

is the probable source for this word.

dröman in dröman dröman, CI, 394 f and

dröman dröman dröman f. 74 dröman dröman

he has found a clue to an explanation

in Danish. d.d. drunkna (d.d. drunkna)

> d.d. dröman drone, drone, drone, drone

drone > drone > drone. This process dröman

from drone drone is Danish so as to make

ing duell 'opholde sig' stammer fra nord. (F&T)

concord for English

dwelle as 'to dwell' linger, delay inf. dwell
17, 20 (fill shell mill, fill up) dwell 16, 24 (kille)
80, 212 (kille dwell, kill) etc etc. Swallow 12/10 (R)

The O.E. meaning of dwelian, dwelian is
expansive, 'to lead astray hinder' as M.E. hence
the intransitive uses of the word appear and
as these agree so closely with O.N. drögn
'to delay stay, linger' it is hard to dispose
of the word without assuming Norse influence.
The M.E.D. however seems to think O.E.

dwelle sufficient reason for the M.E. sense is
also to be found. I can not but think that Norse
influence is extremely probable. dwelle's dwelian
(dwelle I 384) is late enough to be derived
from the Norse (cf. dwelle I 384)

dwelle of 'dwelling' 11, 10 (dwelling)

Swick, p. 104 believes that ē is original in the North and in the North Midlands ē is from the south

if, eye 213/395 (: equite, be)

150 dye 64/259
25
64/262 (unrecy)

by
1/pe. dye 88/289 (cage,
fige,
dry)

if dye 120/66 (: drye)

136/284

142/145 (: why)

145/121 (R)

dy: dies 317/333 (: demyse)

For the form dee (: see, etc) p. Swick p 94, and esp. 2 p. 95:

About 1200 Early ME. ē < pal. ȝ, as well as from ȝ for
Gen. ȝ. does not develop in the north as ē before them, and
they vanish in 2 half of 14th c. (so also orig gutturals, which
in the south become palatal again in the north as a spirant,
the quality of which is not sure but which was probably a
guttural.)

Remains are known. It is not so definite: when it comes here: cf. Lück, p. 103 f.

dye = 'to die' inf. 20/37 (i. d.), 25/37 (i. d.)

30/37 (i. d. 'fantasy'), 107/108 (i. d. 'fantasy')

etc. etc. 327/129 (i. d. 'fantasy, 'unge')

287/165 (i. d. 'fantasy'), 545/343 (i. d. 'fantasy, 'unge')

etc. All times are i except: 364/173 (i. d. 'fantasy')

the 364/173, but not

On 10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

Of the 10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

fantasy

Can 10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

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10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

10/10 (i. d. 'fantasy') to be 'fantasy'

Luick, p. 93 interprets *orms degenon* as de-gen

as we deadiga (*morimur*), deadia, Dutch. *Rit.* *Leuclijp.*

98

The Goth. form corresponding to *ON dojja* would be
#*tejan* of *cēgas* (< #*kanjan*), *hēgan* (< #*hanjan*,
ON. hejja). If *ON dojja* ~~was~~ taken up in

Goth. it is doubtful whether it would have
this form; ~~no trace and with ge~~ since the
root is apparently in Indoform a *horse* word of this
class, *flōge* 'navicula', which Hans Fickel,
Die Sym. der north. Interlinearansam. zu -

Evang. p. 27 ~~regards~~ ^{regards} as such. If the word were
native we should expect #*flēge*; oe Fickel
considers an *umlaut* of #*flēter* *ō* (cf. *brj flōpan*;
and *ora* (~~was~~ of *ON dēran. pi.*)

dyke 2/2 1/2 1/2 1/2 (omit)

2/2 1/2. dyke 382/180

Now dyke < OH dinga 'slaa, barke, lanne'. Causative to

Sw. dinga, st. vb. 'slaa, dinge', n. d. dinge 'barke eggen':

Alt. dingen, st. vb. (Engl. ding) 'slaa, slide' (Alt. dingen;

Ger. dingen form dingen (F. T.)

Sw. dinga < ^{II} dyngva < ^{II} dingwan ; ^{III} dinga
(OH dyngva) (See above, Altschwed. Gr. § 127, 1.)

H. L. J. eggen 'Larrows' deegan belong to the synonym-
parallel root (sidera) deek (F. T.)

cf. The lawe is hedgyd [i.e. edgyd] for thome right playn

439/205

dyng, dyngje 'to strike, hit' inf. dyng 21/31

dyngje 5/151 155/275, 207/335 (dyngje, dyngje, &

dyngje) dyngje 106/227 dyngje 347/117, 358/101;

255, impr dyngje 125/77, 2 pl. impr dyngje 104/39

dyng 207/336, 1 pl. dyng 331/332

& CM. dyngje 'to hammer hit' Ad. dyngje 9-

The SED correctly refers this word to CM. ^{given in Bosworth's letter}

(The Ad. dyngje is upon the authority of the author

of the dyngje) Ad. dyngje 207/336
as by dyngje dyngje

61

dyngje 'to strike, hit' 155/275, 207/335

& CM. dyngje 106/227

Ad. dyngje 347/117, 358/101;

255, impr dyngje 125/77, 2 pl. impr dyngje 104/39

dyngje and 3 pl. allk 15, 11 (cf Cock, Glossary)

dyngje 'to strike, hit' dyngje 207/336

otherwise 26 pl. dyngje 104/39

If this is not a mistake for dyngje

emelle ar. 314/240 (= felle, ar.)

emelle 314/240 (K)

25. Rück, p. 238 : < ES (c. 2. shortening after loss of "vowel", i. e. after they became vowels)

Die Längen die entstanden waren, wenn nicht ursprünglich, aber
neuer herabgefallen unter den kochten kochten, konnten
wieder verkürzt werden, wenn sie des Kochens vor-
ausgesetzt wurden, d. h. (bei der ersten Kategorie) wieder an-
klingend oder (bei der zweiten) mit gewöhnlicher Betonung
gelesen wurden. So möchte ich mir das in manchen
Beispielen häufige is statt is im Akzent auf -is
erklären (vgl. unten § 448, 455, 460) : als räumliche
Verkürzung aus is

ä in man : ā ^{Ms.} Psalter 38, 7; 55, 11; 139/2 : but
Rück/245 prob. this word is to be placed under inditius

"248 man : ā nān, tān, bān in Mehr. Hom. ed
Small after.

smelle 15, 12 (fett) smelle 10, 21 (fett), smelle
 15, 7 (fett fett smelle), smelle 159/143, 200/122. Smelle (fett
 15, 15, 15, 15) smelle 159/143 (fett) smelle 159/143 (fett fett, fett,
 15, 15, 15, 15) smelle 159/143, smelle 159/143, smelle 159/143
 smelle 159/143, smelle 159/143, smelle 159/143, smelle 159/143

Dr. Spitzmann, Die dänische Dialecten

p. 25 has pointed out, the MR word com-
 pounds ^{more closely} with the East Norse ^{Scandinavian} form (d)

than with West Norse Scandinavian ^{form} (d). There is, however,

W. 359 pres. 1/2 1/10, 3/49 (24) 3/56, 1/45 (pres.,
 138. (föress, fösse, fösch, lösse)
 is 16/49 (föress) is 14/14 (lösse)

Page v. 'die flatter, cras' 324/125 (i: wape, page,
 George ('issuage'))

The etymology of this word is doubtful (see 1882)
 would compare (1) fäga, 1) 'to polish, clean', 2)
 to attract to the 3) 'to kneel' (Heggen)
 The idea of 'flattering' is closely associated
 with the last meaning

fäga 16. 'lyen' 'deciding' 270/1513
 in the verb.

?
wiana 2.7/83

felows 152/192

felows 242/39

felans 483/88, 93

felas 505/217

aus 13
rw 7

Two. Sci. figa, or. 'web, knit' (Hyalin)

fig. 353/135 (knytte, litte)
fig. 354/162, 56/236 (R)

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

1894

fonde fh. 127/31 (: by-gonne, sonne)

fonde " 86/12 (: sonne, borne (fonten), sonne)

fonde " 108/100 (: sonne, sonne, sonne (fonten), sonne)

= on. fh. funnen

of fande 1 pl. pret. 129/100 (: lunde)

of fynde, inf. 134/236, 135/253 (: onbynde, onynde
kynde)

fledde, fh. 154/270 (: bedde), 184/188 (R)

of Sc. or ign? (Skat Et. D.)

flage, v inf. 252/270 (: laige, a-saie) flage, v, 88 (: ilay, drag
may)

flay " 295/94 (: saie, lay, sb.) 468/104 (R)

fh. flage (v) 144/140 (affirmed) 140/167 (sake)

ll. Sk. "p. flage to cause to fly, know

cf. Goth us-flangjan; AS ā-fliegan 'put to flight; expel'

wh. The Cent. & AS flēgan flēgan, orig. in comp. ā-flēgan.

Lindetöf, p 40. For Umlaut not as in North. (and also in the S)

flē, dagagan in the dagagan ā (ā, y). Lindetöf cites among his
flänge inf. 2. 3. 108. meaning, meaning

examples a flēgo 146, 19. 147, 9. (both us-flangjan)

On flangja 'ship' not identical with flänge 'to put up, especially quickly and violently' nor with flangja 'holde i
anden, udsparer stiling', which belongs to a flänge form of
the Germ. root flah, flang = S.E. plak 'to be flat or open, open,
more flat stings, flay' On flangja & S.E. root plak, 'stinks'

in 2, 26. 'and, coffee' 1863 (with a full)

with 'and, coffee' 1863 (with a full)

(with 'and, coffee' 1863 (with a full)

1863 (with 'and, coffee' 1863 (with a full)

186/234 (with, with, with, with, with, with)

187/338 187/338, 187/338 226/349 (with

with, with, 187/338 187/338, 339/338

187/340 (with, with, with, with, with, with);

187/340 200/338

187/340 200/338 (with, with, with, with, with, with)

187/346

187/346 (with, with, with, with, with, with)

187/346 (with, with, with, with, with, with)

187/346 (with, with, with, with, with, with)

187/346 (with, with, with, with, with, with)

187/346 (with, with, with, with, with, with)

The word naturally means 'and, coffee' 1863 (with a full)

and the

and the 'pious' say

and the 'pious' say

and the 'pious' say

The 1st is certain to refer to the 1st of the
a new to that (all the things that are said
here) that the 'pious' say 'pious' say

~~the 1st is certain to refer to the 1st of the~~
a new to that (all the things that are said
here) that the 'pious' say 'pious' say

and the 'pious' say 'pious' say

and the 'pious' say 'pious' say

and the 'pious' say 'pious' say

and the 'pious' say 'pious' say

and the 'pious' say 'pious' say

frayre, frayne, & 'sea ingare' 41/80 (frayre
frayne 41/80 (frayne))

frayne, frayne, & 'sea ingare' 41/80 (frayne
frayne 41/80 (frayne))

frayne, frayne, & 'sea ingare' 41/80 (frayne
frayne 41/80 (frayne))

frayne, frayne, & 'sea ingare' 41/80 (frayne
frayne 41/80 (frayne))

349 fregine, read fregine 302/296
349 fregine 189/121 w. fregine
at fregine 189/121

go fregine 261/197 2nd fregine 419/440

349 fregine, read fregine 302/296

Jark. S. has also regniga (regnad) for W.S. rignan.
Ginan

same as (page 7 p^r. 10). Note . 42
 did p 20 would seem Oros fraggning from
 an unrecorded it. Freygian compare, however
 the forms found in the Durham Book: - ign-
-egn- - -aign- - -eyn-; also lith² does
 not seem - -ign- - I old Freygan would hardly give fragnet^{so the}
 if fyne (feyn) gyne (geyne) fit alone |

fra 105/80 (i pa 'those', ga
A. and froo 134/230 (R)

fro, comp. in 278/204, 295/96

Tamm, s. v. frän, cites ae. da fræn þæt fræn (depending on
in older fræn ?)

cf. Þred fræn (= frön), in Vigdalen Älvsåne, in Sweden,
frä is pronounced with nasal ä. Bugge Lrbäger
för historisk Oldkyndighet of His anc. 1879, p. 235

16

1900-1901 (1900), 1901-1902 (1901, 1902)
 1902-1903 (1902, 1903)

304/32 (1, 700, 200, 1000) 306/22 (1000, 200,
700) 328/238 (1, 1000, 200, 700), 344/225

to take the missing link from in English.

fig. 12/67. Upper sky, S. sky
12/67. Upper sky, S. sky

for 20000 fr 12/100

Thus, from a form [#]fōr can the form fōne, fūne in the G. P. be explained, and the form foune, fune, which Björkman (p 102, foot-note) mentions as obscure are easily explained as ~~of~~ agreeing in vocalism with these (ou, u, often represent an original ō)

fōne 219/11 (: done, bone)

~~Although the rimes~~

The rimes clearly show a close ō and the etymon can not, therefore, be Orl. fār, ~~pl. fāir~~, ~~fau~~ 'pauens'; ~~and~~ Orl. fāuwe, fēa, is also ~~out of question impos-~~sible. But ~~still~~ ~~there~~ the form must, I believe, still be explained from the above. There appear to be two forms in Germanic representing Lat. pauens: one of these is represented by Othly fōh, from an earlier [#]fāuho; on the other hand Goth. pl. fawai, Orl. fār & faué ← fauu, with -u- ^{shortened from earlier} ~~for earlier~~ fā-u-u (after unaccented a) [#]fāuué- < fāuué- (Arden, Angermund, p. 166.)

* Or *zeat* > *yate* from the inflected forms (Quirk p. 239)
cf. also *ŷ. yōke* : *Mē. yōke* (cf. *Orm. zocc*, and *yōke* in
Cell) *L. bio*; cf. *Jap. Ang. f. d. A. II*, 11; *Sweet*, *H. & S.* 628

argues. the 'complete' 26/81 (late, but open)

now - the 'in the end' 27/81

argues. the 'in the end' 27/81

argues. the 'in the end' 27/81

the 'in the end' 27/81

the 'in the end' 27/81

the 'in the end' 27/81

See note.

argues. the 'straight, excellent' 27/81 (late)

argues. the 'straight, excellent' 27/81

< CN argues. the 'straight, direct, favorable' 27/81

argues. the 'complete' 27/81 (late)

argues. the 'complete' 27/81

argues. the 'complete' 27/81

argues. the 'complete' 27/81

gene 143/60 (gene, o.)

528

Am. Journ. Sci. 1841, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1845, 1846, 1847, 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, 1860, 1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2

gare, si. 'quintessence' 07 576, 198 2 60-100
 (here, here wire - is wire), 502 572 (here here
 etc etc. 550/500 340, 55-100
 etc etc. 550/29, 550/100, 550/100
 etc etc. 550/100, 550/100, 550/100

Of my garden now will I ^{gessen} ^{essen} ^{essen} ^{fleisch}

129. grosse 115/114 (ie, -messe), 192/220 (mes, expresse, is)
grosse 27/23 (prasse, redresse, grosse, is)

grosse 27/23 (: presse, redresse, lisse, iz)

Tanner, Edm. Ordbok, believes the Scandinavian forms of the name, *Nar*, since he has been 20 yrs. from L. G. he has argued the case that the *Sigurd* form must be the original.

is native, "for the English word can hardly be referred to any other than a Scandinavian source". The problem is still unsettled. Cf. Björckman p. 152

The problem is still unsettled. Cf. Björkman p. 152

of here, v. 287/129, 291/533, 319/382

up gene 215/451

539 from 561 1000 447/434
1000 62/31

559 from 561 1/2
204 from 561 1/2 144

✓ 349 pres. sup. 5/11
249. impr. 94ff 144/198

29. super. 1161
29. 3161 1168

low schaefer me one
pe blissing giff one 486/180.

inf gaffe 85/57 (lyffe), gaffe 136/286

2 sg. gaffe 457/27, 458/53
gaffe 3 sg. pres. 37/61
gaue 284/333

2 pl imper. gaffe 241/11, geyne 210/232

geven
geven pt. 160/103, 338/39
geven 215/465, 443/310
geven, 457/37

for gaffe 196/91

gaffe 37/61

Wpl geue 263/235

geue tale = 'reckon'

1 pl for geue 306/341

inf. geue 433/12 (Plg x21)

2 pl imper geue 500/95

~~The different treatment of t and e~~

~~The presentation of the normal conjugation of the verb~~
gine is in the Y.P. gaffe, gif, giffe; pret gaffe, geue;

pp. geyne, geue, geuyn

(Lück p. 302)

for-gaffe, 3 sg. opt. 64/265

... .. 1/2
... .. 2/3

... .. (of)

... .. ^{older}

... ..
... ..
... ..

... .. (rolling)

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

... ..

grayth, read grayd, 190/171 (: offened,
saide,
paied

graned 1 pl. prot. , read graid (Luick, p. 197) 489/258
(: laid)

of Ofris. gres- and gers, vöthelken, § 2.

(a > e before mutes and r in originally closed syllables.)

gras (gras su.) is also in sideform (to ON. gras) med omlyd
som i at gras ved siden af gras (smt. h. flertal gräser)
eller influeret af det i sammensætninger brugte grasi.
n., f. eks. agras = ON. agresi, Top og Tækt, Sank-
boken af Thistorie, p. 156

7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844,

176 (my: 24)

6. 46.

Alfred, Elym Diet., and the Century compare Danish
gruesome etc may however be a L. German on a native
 word.

gygne, sl. 'trick etc' 355/157

See genna 'to dupe fool' can not be the
 same of the word. Con's orthography shows that
 g is soft; hence French engin is the source
 (cf. hapier, Phil Soc Trans., 1891-94)

gygth, v. 'protect' aff 6/133

to

hage, sl. 'enclosure', ~~hage~~ 'hage' 253/255 (hage, hage,
 hage 'hage') (hage p. 197, p. 198 hage)
 of 'hage, hage', to hedge. Cf. hage, hage

'enclosure' (see AED under hain)

happe, sl. 'luck good fortune' 110/272, 12/501

126/11, 127/19, 136/504, 139/59, 223/103, 232/581

(clappe, rappe, schappe), 266/507 268/508 (schappe)

(Cook)
of Arch. Bk. ten (12 references). H. S. har

happe (305/172 happet happe (happe), 1226
435/178 (: happ) , happe 469/118 , 471/202 , happe 487/207
L ON happ n. 'good luck, chance' (Latin happi)

happening sb. 'luck' 285/159

happe n. 'prosper' inf 330/306 (: escappe frappe,
happe) sp happed ('chanced' 325/150 (: clapped,
lapped , rapped)

unhappe sb. 'bad fortune' 143/152 , 321/48 , 360/57
(: schappe , trappe , unlappe)

unhappy sb. 'unhappy, unlucky' 287/155, 157
See happe , sb.

hair sb. 'hair' 128/241 (hair), hair 440/76
hair 505/21 L ON här 'hair' (A-S. hær) (it. h.)
(cf. CM 7237 hær apfare)

hanner , sb. 'brain' 533/400
L ON hyarne , 'brain' cf Havel , 1808 hanner :
Sternes Chron , 1154 hanner (it. h.)

L hær - pan , W. Mass , p. 13

Bank. 26 'to k' 28/2/18

of. file, 'Health' (E) 42/56

of Hayley 'sholly' 40/22

of. file trace 445/382, 383, 384

hagile, haili, interj. salute 'he.ill' 104/75, 110/57
 58, 59, 60 etc etc (Numerous instances) ^{hagile, haili} (hail, salute)

2 ON haili, adj. 'hale, sound'
 (Hail = hail 121/90)

On ~~hagile~~ haili, adj. 'hale, sound'

^{hagile, haili 82/246.1: hagile, haili,}
 hagile, n. phrase alle hagile 343/200 with ^{hagile, haili} haili
haili 15/16 (haili haili haili haili)
 2 ON haili, n. 'hail, salute'

[cf. Hawaiian (cf. ~~hagile~~) 53, 1-2 'isat als resall pott se illia haili']

hagile, sb. 'salutation' 100/213. More doubtful
 are haili, v. 'greet or embrace' 370/581
 haili 188. hcl. 376/64 and haili 'salutation' 445/150
 10/189. The forms showing diphthong are
 derived from ON hailsa, v. 'to greet'. The
 other forms may be hcl. -l. ~~haili~~
^{ON} the difficulty of the diphthong between h
 and a and the native forms see haili in
 148.

if with hart and hande 45/2 (hande,
sbande
conmende)

hande pl. read hende 181/105 (Kende, sende, de
" " " 215/465 (assende, spende)
scende)

hande, read hende 253/22 (spende,

hande, amende)
hande read hende 376/75 (Kende, dissende,
hande " hende 479/174 (anende)
sende)

with hinde & hinde 144/100 (wende, wende, wende)

hinde sb. pl. 'hands' 180/152 (sent, hinde, hinde)

50, 92 (wende, wende, wende) 294/60 (wende, wende, wende)

wende 504/502 (wende), hinde 541/12 (wende, wende, wende)

hinde 541/12 (wende, wende, wende) 541/12 (wende, wende, wende)

(hinde, wende, wende), 461/69 (wende), 476/99 (hinde)

< ON hendir, the unlaute's plural of hond. (5) ten pl. Luth. Francis Plag (12/1) p

Om's plural is handes (Brate p 45)

herber, v. 'harbor, lodge' inf. 122/125 ^{herber} 427/15.

2 pl. pres herbered 509/284. pp herberd 144/157, 112/11

herberd 261/183

See the sb.

herber, sb. 'lodging' 190/162 herber 144/157, 112/11

112/11

< ON herberge 'lodging, refuge'

See herberge 'lodging' 144/157, 112/11

herber 144/157, 112/11

of dille, v. 'to conceal, hide' Holy Rood, (EETS), p. 108.

The rgt rode thair went to dille

Out of the christen mennis skille.

< duga 'conceal, hide' (cont.)

hiding is 'hidden' 107/51 208/24/51
339/74/21

2. hiding 'off' 9'
Orm. hiding 'soon' 107/51

hiding is 'conceal' 316/280

2. hiding 'revenge' (-192, which see
for additional quotations both for noun and verb)
hiding 208/24/51

hiding is 'conceal' inf. hiding 308/2 ; 2/2
hiding 308/2 ; 2/2
inf. hiding 308/2 ; 2/2
inf. hiding 308/2 ; 2/2

2. hiding 'soon' 107/51. While suggesting
origin the 107/51 also refers to the possibility
of an OS type 'hiding' 107/51. The 107/51
is a phonetic variation with the 107/51
the 107/51 is a phonetic variation with the 107/51

the $\bar{o}z$, $\bar{e}h$ in the North so the guttural developed no guttural before it, nor did it become changed to u , but vanished without a trace, so that simplifies \bar{o} *sibig bliek*.

hoo, sb. 'Lil' 19/36 (: ho, rowe (ON ro), doo)

2. maintain of vowel: $\bar{o}(?)$. ON *haugr* > *hōu* > *hō*
 of *hōu* rowe, Kingz p.

hōu with *hunder* 48/44, 45/4, 1/1, 47/133, 54/108, 56/6, 11/56
hōu with *hunder* 71/54, *hunder* 225/146, 374/39, 413/325

The *hunder* *reth* forms are from ON., as are
 probably *hunder*, *hunder*, etc. of *hundra*. — A.E.D.

hunder *reth* Matt. xviii. 28 *hunder* *sitting* } *hunder* *reth* }
hunder *reth*; *hunder* *reth* in *hunder* *reth* }

hunder occurs also in the Duth. Rit. (twice) Lind. p. 123
 by the side of *hunder*

hunder 363/142

25 *hunder* 365/197

hunder 432/196

inf *hunder* 481/46, 482/51, 482/54

of *hunder*, inf. 482/68

hunder " 498/21 (bidding, *hunder*, o-
 spring)

hence' 59/5

ON 'hence' from hence

From 'hence' 'hence' 'hence' 'hence'

(Lith. p. 46) 100. 11th 212th 214th (Lith.)

and (Lith. p. 753)

yll 56. 20/56 (sp. 10), 21/56 (8)

2.

yll 56. 10/25 (sk yll)

ill, ill, yll 56. 20/56. 'will, bad, badly'

Example in antiquary page. The most

times are: still spill, till still will, full

& ON ill, 20/56 'ill, will, bad'

From: ill, 20/56 'will, bad', 20/56, 'ill, imperfectly'

Odan illa. 20/56 - ON illa. (Lith. p. 46)

like 20/56. 'weary, tired' 201/113 (: wirke, mirke,

kirke) 20/56 (: wirke, kirke, mirke)

The connection with 'weary, tired, enforce'

is very obvious. The latter is very obvious (Lith. p. 46)

309. ken 19, 20

ken 2 2. 1/24 'm. de krom' 31/154 (mende)

'krom' ken 1 pl. 71/49 (ten, fessen, men)

3 pl. ken 116/126, ken 116/128

ken 1 inf- 130/126 ken 163/169 (R)

2 pl. inf- ken 192/236

3/3 4e 1/2 1/2 (1)

inf Knele 156/161, children 207/211
wings 215/376

inf Knele 228/208 (seale, wile, fele), 442/278
1st Knele 448/374 (waggle, wile), Knele (Knele) Knele
Knele 235/62 1st Knele 287/281

Knele 26 pres. p. 488/245

J. og Fark, Danskorskens Lyph. p. 147 assume that
D. Knele is born from L. G. Knele

kenellin, sb. pl. 'folia' 327/217

~ CM kēfē n. 'a cylinder, short piece
of wood (rögnur)'

kēle sb. 'dandel' 327/217, kēle, kēle, kēle
466/28 (: kēke, kēke, mērke)

~ CM kēkja 466/28 cyree cree
On kēke 'dandel' On kēkja

knele n. 'knee' inf 168/240 (: cele, se, cele, cele)
228/240 cele, cele, cele, 228/240 cele, cele,
cele, 228/240 (cele, cele, cele, cele)

The modern Den knele is not sufficient
evidence that kneel is Scandinavian. The word
being widely distributed through non-German
(see Den knele) it is perhaps better to assume
that it was borrowed from the continent or that

... an unrecorded 1st^e conjugation (to know)
Lack and Klinge Lack Engl (Lym.)

ending ab 55/500

Knowledge ab. 'Knowledge' 54/250, 10/22, 206/181,

Knowledge 243/100 256/100 from the verb to know
ab-lack (= a 1-lac) as speak, etc. have it of Klinge (ab)

(Luff, ruff, wuff)

Klinge ab. 'to be' 19/200 (Luff, ruff, wuff)

55/212 (same time), 56/250 ('Luff')

L 'in' Klinge 'Kunge' (Klinge 187, 932)

Can enf see note p 57 and the references there

1000

L.

Lack, ab. 'want defect' 71/109 ('speak') etc

Lack v. 'to lack, want' 111/295 ('speak')

Line (for 'Line') 56/1, 58/100, 58/110
Luff

4 Ruschys 325/154

carried v. sp. pres 481/37, pp. 528/54

Heath, *Engl. Diet.* : 'A German or Scandinavian
dialect in sketch'. It is very improbable
that the English word be derived from some
of dash. Kluge *Hist. Engl. Etymology* cite
an *N.-L. lasee* as a source for the sk.

date, sb, appearance 477/175 [body of list]

< On l'ait. fi. liste 'manners' (1802)

6) lower of line s. v. line.

158,56 (Krause) , 161/122 (Krause, same size)

1912 (name, name name) etc etc pl under exp.

12-7/27 (same cause, diseases) 187/82 (same cause, same diseases etc etc.

allegge the lawes 388/277

our lawe legge our laye 123/103

alleggis our lawe 165/193

roke raght-ye legge agayne our lay 131/147

yt any lede that liffe has lente,
wilde might allegge agaynste our lawe 158/56

Behalde howe he alleggis our lawe

Es scheint also, dass die u-Entwicklung der Gutturals (wie vor. kurz
sagen wollen) im Norden nur Eintritt nach ä, dagegen nicht
nach ö. Sicher fehlt sie nach ō, u. z. auf northumbrischem Gebiet
und im nördlichem Mittelland, jaer nach ö, aber wie es scheint nur
in schottischen; wie weit auch nach ō bleibt noch festzustellen (L. p. 97)

also scharfe scheidung bet. gh and w, as on the pal wie auf der palatalem
Seite zwischen gh and y; aber immerhin erscheint in der Folge
ōz, ōh fast nur gh (L. p. 96)

h lying dial-ts or ä + z, h überall von einfachen me. ā
geschieden ist und auf eine me. au zurückweist (L. p. 96)

also after ō 'spurloser Anfall des Gutturals' vorkam;
roē - alter roan 'Fischraue' aus me. rowne (Pr. Parv.), ae [#] hroga,

[#] hroga (H. f. Wtb. s. v.) - this is the North-English mulg verb
(Lück, p. 97)
Cassid. Anglia XVI, 40: 2. ME. - ahh > auht in Scot.; ohh remains
(L. p. 97)

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 220/22, 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27
layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27
layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

layne 'to be humble, to play low' 227/27

4. 2. 1. leige (cf. leigian) in Wörterb. § 22.

^{clippe}
229. leige 4/15

228. leige ju. ae. angl. leigan (< leigian) in R. C.

leige 2; leigian 7466. is fallendings nicht sicher, weil
Beeinflussung durch en. leiga möglich ist (Hück, p. 43)

leith 28. leith. ~ 30/132 (leithe leith)

811. leith. leith. leith

but usual form is leith; cf. leith 50/147 (leithe, leithe,
leithe), and see rimes under these words).

Loose, v. 'Looser' 1203/65

Used, pp. 'unbound' 451/95 of Lorne 451/02 - 'lost'?

Used 2 pl. pres.? 451/95

lotte 222/68 (: dot, noote, wotte,

lurkand, fies p. 258/107, lurkis 302/288
(Scand? Skeat)

- l. soft fiekke 91/390, frendic 32/183, luge 143/48
stahely 153/200 inwardly 157/325 (: f, enmye
for-thy)

liff 16. 'sors, lot' 326/15. liff 308/299

liff 308/299

< CN liff 'lot'

liff 16. 'sors, lot' 326/15. liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 16. 'sors, lot' 326/15. liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 308/299

liff 308/299

lyre 318/340 (: empire)

lyre, sb. 'face, countenance, flesh' 31/20 (. Empire, desire, sire,

~49/49 (Empire, sire), lyre. 329/119 (: sire)

lyre 486/197 (: desire, empire, schire)

GN. 'lyr, 'cheek'

AS blēor, 'cheek, face' (Swat)

= ME lene 'cheek, face'

make 'mate' adj. 4.100 100/100
from 'to be' + 'mate' = 'to be
from 'to be' = 'to be' 100/100
100/100

100/100 'mate' 'mate'
from 'to be' + 'mate' = 'to be'
~~from 'to be' = 'to be' 100/100~~
~~100/100~~

make so 'mate' 22/14 (take), 27/144 (take)
make so, adj. 'matchless' 135/270, 225/92

100/100 'mate' spouse of 'to be' from
magician 'with same meaning' f. Sweet.

from 'mate' 'mate, wife' (macchi also seen)

mased, adj. 'bewildered, dazed' 31/82, 244/41
245/26, 25/268, 106/200, 451/95

from 'to be' + 'mate' = 'to be' + 'mate'
amazon and Sweet, h.S. Pilot from 'to be'
that from 'to be' + 'mate' = 'to be' + 'mate'
a thing etc

may 1870 (day day day (week) day)

may 1870 1871/209

meke, adj. 'meek' 12/67 (: eke) 77/109, 104/110
meke 96/103 (: lyke, sljke, -ryke) 236/87, 372/1,
443/325, 474/40 (seke, sej) 478/170, 479/120
(: ke-seke) 7, 453/56, 474/113, 514/13, 514/16, 515/32

from the adj.

from the me 'meek' meekly, meekly
etc. from the

meke, v. 'to humble' inf. 224/122, 270/32 (: seke)
2sg. pres mekes 392/350, mekis 298/178 ; 2pl.
inf. meke (1) 107/177 (: like)
from the adj.

mekily, adv. 'meekly, mildly' 2/15, 108/204, 203/56
290/454 251/530, mekly 441/273, 442/275, mekly
442/306, 445/374

from the adj.

mekeness, sb. 'meekness' 50/89, mekenes 'meekness'
mekenes 176/92, 253/296 (m. mekenes, boith)

1 433, 76 mekeness 440/271

from the adj.

menske 259 sh. 242/47,57 ^{bank}
3 291/543

1. messe v. 'to moderate, subdue' 163/558 can be
be a reduced form of an original *ON* *mesa*
'make oneself weak, subdue' It is certainly an
aphetic form of *Oldr. amesir, amaisir*, although
the *sk* does not refer to any such *sk* in
messe

mencke, v. 'honor, adore' inf. 115/101, 296/110

302/291, 1000/19, 70 mencke 301/284, 2 pl.

imper. 199/195, 329. pres. mencked 210/557 ^{3rd} mencked
421/211

mencke, sb. ^{'honor'} 283/324, 293/32

menckful, adj. 'worshipful' 217/502

menckfully, adv. 'worshipfully' 232/505

The sk for sk is probably with *Sk*
151 due to the close forms of *ON* *menisk*

as *honor* *mencha* 'community'

skya, 'man' (more recent word) *Arm's* *menne*

honor in the *Old* *menne*

mark 226/63 (: werk, stark, berk, v.)

sp. markide 329

marked sp. 1/12

marked sp 227/172, marked 263/224, 368/312
unmarked 258/123

mark of 370/365

markis 432/185 (: werkes)

markis 1/12

C.M. 2714

of sepan (Cotton Ms); Fairf. and pan.

of sepen, Coll 5118, adv. in the mean time (: he pen, hepen,
sepend 26928 (corrupt, read sepen) misunderstood by reader

C.M. 5118 "His Ruben pan wet now" he pen,
And hees' are bekenmen sepen"

Last's should embrace he pen which should be
read hepen, 'hence' (cf Yö1. Taken ruben haan wid gon,
and similarly Trinity Taken ruben haan wijs gon)

I then sepen, where se = he, pen = pen

- sepen, sepen v. se.

mon 434/23

cf OF is *minra*, *minnera*, lies belongs the substantivized
neuter-form min (cf OHG. min) < stminniz, - van Helten,
Altostfries. Gr., § 223 a, 224, 51.

myne 64/261 (i. *foezune*)
14/8 - (i. *foezune*, with *inne*.)

- (N) mana, mono, 'shall', noli

18/10 (en. commune, moyenne)
 (syn. affish.)) 2/25 (per en. moyenne.
 2/25 (commune, moyenne, syn.), moyenne 4/25 (moyenne
 moyenne 18/10 (syn. 26) 18/10 (18/10)
 2/25 (syn. 26) 2/25 (syn. 26)
 En moyenne, compar. de l'été (ch. 2/25)

at my ... (to me, bly m.
ing me v.)

me ... 386/33, ?
(... me my nngs)

A No 87/325, 338

modern 'lung hite' 50/196

Modern 'lung hite' = myke manure &
lung 'a heap' all these various for myke
not dist. mulling, mulling etc

Myke is a word used in the north of Scotland
500

~ (M) myre 'a more, bog' (Shet.)

Large - milt, Engl. Sph. mal, etc an W.I. myre also
is not found in Dorset's Soller nor in Insects
Biology

A.

may wage 2d. 'no' nau 57/ 71 (January, 2000
wage 1, 00/1273 106/136, wage 338/21
may, 19/35, 213/10, 264/24, 434/44 (day, day, day, day)
(wage 1 as wages) may 510, 313 (day, day, day)
etc etc.

~ (M) mee 'no' I: ne + a 'no'

(Shet, Principles, 1, 445)

neene

2 sq. ~~8/4~~ 495/48

2 sq. infer. neenes 494/21

3 sq. neynre 302/269

neuenel pp. 329/266

neynre 308/215

2 spl. infer. neynre 308/215

if neven 23/14 (steuen)

neyn 77/5, 403/2

neuen 325/30

neven 402/125

neven 95/64

2 sq. infer. neven 110/268, 314/238

neven inf. 132/68 (neven)

(neuen, steuen,

neuen,

neene 2 sq. infer. 107/110

2 sq. infer. neven 288/566

neven inf. 154/62

neuen 307/51

neuen 242/43 (steuen)

neven 265/280, 267/335, 277(183 (neuen, even), neyn 471/179

pp. neene 170/278

neyn 2 spl. infer. 194/37

neuen 261/45

neyn 295/99

neyn 296/116 502/275

notion sb. 'idea' 1815/18

- ON hinge verb 'The first of his principles'

even v. 'to name' 15/18 (several instances, however)

even 293/31 even 293/35, 318/233, 350/27

even 357/6 (if not even) etc etc. even is

the usual form, nemen occurs sporadically (as
evidence to mixed character of dialect in G.S.)

(see the Glossary)

nemen to 'name' in O.E. nemen (11th
c. 1100) is common with doom from

nemnan extended also to O.E. nemen where

we find (in the Durham Book and R² of book and kindred)

no forms with -fn- all having -mn-. Even

then has only nemnen = O.E. nemnan

notions sb. 'need, necessity' 1812/29

- O.E. rand syn, 'need, necessity' rand syn

Academy 1884, II, p. 11, in note to notion 1111

A view of the fact that the Pt. possesses both and, so & 'breath', and
anda, v. 'to breathe', it must be assumed that ^{the} and is not,
as Murray, NED, supposes, from the M.E. noun
ande, 'breath', but that both and and anda are
borrowed, at any rate, this must be held until the
Pt. anda, v., can be shown to be of later origin
than the period of Scandinavian influence. - R.

anda and its cognates in Old Norse (anda, and,
to) mean 'strong', 'vehement motion, anger, wrath', meanings
which must, however, have originated from an earlier
'quick, strong breathing, blowing, as a result of strong mental
motion'. Cf. A.S. etan 'breathe, rush, rise (of flame); blow on,
smell' (Sweet), etan 'breathing, hard breathing', etan 'breath'
(P.E. Germ. *andjan *uz-and); also etan ut-andan, 'expire, die'
(cf. etan ut-andan, etan ut-andan, etan ut-andan); also etan ut-andan, 'expire, die'
(cf. etan ut-andan, etan ut-andan, etan ut-andan). It appears from
the above that the last of loan is not phonetic, but
somewhat special.

passied, v. 'stree' pā passchied hym pā passchied
481/55

Engl. Lear. Them Die, and Principles of Engl. Sym
2 p. 21, derives dash from stree and compared
with pasika, stree. pasika 'to bubble in water'
stree 'to slap' the same doubt must be
here as with dash and dash, which see

plagh, s. 'plaw' 205/137 (in name.)
C. M. clōye, 'plaw'

quarte, s. 'wealth, activity' 41/50 (quarte,
smerde, 22) herte 200/167 (herte, s.)

188/59 (hæle, 26.)

ræðle, adj. 'afraid' 174/59 (i: glæðde), 116/511
& (21) hræðdr, adj. 'afraid'
Erm rædd, pp. (same meaning) - 216/53

ræggis, sb. pl. 'rags' 271/56
ræggid, adj. (pp.) 'ragged /attered' 563/120 (not ræggid as
this must appear - 116/511 - 116/511)
The adjective A.S. ræggig 'shaggy' leads
Mugge-Lutz, Engl. Etymol. to infer an A.S. *rægg sb. bor-
rowed from (21) rægg, 'shagginess'.

ransake, v. 'ransack' inf. (inf.) 431/215

↳ ON. ransaka 'search house' (cf. hest. hús I, 479)

raþfe, v. 'hasten' 2 pl. imper. 2^o raþfe 217/155

↳ ON. hræfa 'hasten' (cf. hinga 'that' Principles of Engl. Syntax 1, 473)

raþfeig, adv. 'quickly hastily' 123/7

cf. the verb and ON. hræfa ligg, adv. 'quickly'

raþfe, vi. 'blows' 332/364 (raþfeð, raþfeð, raþfeð)

hest. Synon. Dict. compares Swed. slå 'ruff' slå 'a blow' 'slå

raþfe = 'bl' inf. 217/211 raþfe clapfe clapfe
pp. raþfeð 325/155 (raþfeð clapfeð clapfeð)

raþke, v. 'shag, wander, go' inf. 217/151 325/211

(raþke, sl (ON lað) 325/211 raþke 217/211)

cf. *rajsa*, v. int. 281/262 (Lind.)

309 *rajsa* 288/444

renke, 'man' 125/55, renke 271/16, renke 271/22 unki 279/233
renke 293/67 928/109, 325/163
H. & K. "at renke for renke, a man, 290/288
used in poetry, also in law. Cp. *U. sin rine*, a
warrior, a man (Grin). See Ranke"

rayhes 288/286 . 288, no only take 288/291 ;

pres part rayhaid 288/288/291, rakhaid 288/291
pp. rakhid 288/286

ON rika 'wander, move'

rayse, v 'raise up' inf. 358/296 ss pres 213/406
(: prayse) 3 pl. pres. raise 329/291, rayse 354/104
rayse, 264/291 (: prayse, v. 1)

2 pl. imper raise 356/219, 358 pret. rayseed 299/215

1 pl. pret. 193/6 : 3 pl. pret. raised 429/93, raised

2 pl. 10 3 pp. rayseed 229/54, raised 429/93 raised 222/100

477/109 ^{48/31} ; raise (1 pl only?) 279/233 etc.

ON reisa, 'to raise'

Am: reysenn 'to raise, exalt, direct' (2 pl)

reisa 288/288

renne, v 'to run' inf 327/224, 342, 277 (: renn)

(Stanza corrupt) 487/215, 481/227 1 pres part 293/11

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(Lipsyng, lypsing)
 rennyng 247/156, a play written in 16th c. hand (no 111)
 129 pres. renne 223/152 (i. man, st.) ; pp renne
 255/27 (i. boune, pp of bind ~~bound~~ boune 'ready')
 2 sun 11, 38 amended. ren pp by sun, i. sun
 100. The rime is son (sun), by gunn, pp.,
 sun pp. of bind) etc.

2 On runna 'to run'
 (North. (Durham - Book and R², of Cook & Lindelöf)
 have runna only. Arn has runnen. There
 can be no doubt about the Norse origin
 of runne
 rennyng, st. 'running' 232/256
 fore - renner, st. 'fore-runner' 172/16

ridde, v. 'clear off, rid' 185 pres 123/7 (i. imyd
 biddi, hiddi, pp.) w-f biddi 240/517

It is customary to refer rid to A.S. hredde
 to Fleet, St. Dunst. Aluge Luf etc. in various Engl
 Homology. Mail. ecc. 1000 30, p 100, 100, Fleet

attempts to distinguish between 'red' & 'white' in
 the enemy - 'red' (red) and 'white' (white) 'to be
 ground', whence 'redding', a clearing - 'red' (red)
 'to clear'. This is improbable as ON 'd' usually
 gives f, th in English. (cf. 'red' & 'red')

1000 26 'back' 339/73

↳ ON 'hrygg', 'back, spine' (cf. 'hrygg')

1000 1000 26 'place' 17/38 (:to, hoo, do)

1000 33/76 (:do, loo), 277/178 (do)

↳ ON 'hrygg', 'place, place'

(com: do, 'placed do' (Diale p. 53. Kings)

1000 26 'low bend' 36/48

Wall, p. 115, in connection with 'Reauk', 'ruck'
 'rook' ^{with Dutch, German} compares ON 'hrygg', 'to heap, pile up', 'Incl'
 'Dial' 'ruga' 'to bend'; Dan 'rige' 'to bend, hatch'

roble sb 'root' 25. 11. 105 115/100, 115/100

roble 115/170 roble 115/170 3 pl roble 115/170

(CN. rot 'root')

Uem: roble 'root' O.Den. rot 115/170

roble, 25. 'rotten' 115/100

(CN. rotin 25. 'rotten'. (115 rotten, 115)

roble 115/170

roble, v. 'to praise root' 25. pres 115/170 (115/170)

roble 115/170 25. pres 115/170

(CN. roble, v. 'to praise, root, root')

Uem: roble sb (CN. roble), roble 'to praise', roble

sb. 'roble' 115/170.

roble, v. 'bull, rough, hostile' 25. 115/170,

roble 115/170 115/170 115/170 3 pl roble

roble 115/170, pl roble 115/170

3 pl. roble 115/170 (roble)

rusche, & 'rush', 'hasten' 2 pl. imper 332 and pp
ruschen 335, 336

Keat Symol. Diet. compares ru with 'shake rudely' - the German rauschen. O'Donell & others however indicate that the word was widespread in West-Saxon & was also in English. It has been suggested that it should appear there & be added to the list.

ruthe, sb 'pity, sorrow' 211/324

If A.S. hréowan gives mod. Eng. there is no reason why hréow & suffer should not give ruthe. (Keat Sym Diet. & O'Donell & others 'pity, sorrow', Symology corrects given a kluge-lut, Engl. Symology)

nd regle n. 423/40 (on-lyue, fyue. thryue)

ryfle, adj., adv. ryffle (ryffle, ryffle)
ryffe, ryffe (ryffe, ryffe)
(lyffe, wyffe, ryffe, stryffe), ryffe 96/102 (: lyffe,
wyffe, stryffe), rylle 175/178 (: lyffe, wyffe), ryffe
nolm (: lyffe, stryffe, wyffe), ryffe 103/177 (: wyffe, lyffe, stryffe)
ryne 205/136 (: fyne, lyffe), ryffe 212/571 (: lyffe)
212, ryffe (lyffe, stryffe, ryffe) ryffe ryffe (lyffe,
stryffe)

$\frac{1}{2} \frac{d}{dt} \left(\frac{1}{2} \frac{d^2}{dt^2} \right) = \frac{1}{2} \frac{d^3}{dt^3}$

(: liffe, wyffe, zylffe, steyffe), zylfe 96, 102 (: liffe,

weg (fe, streffe), rille 175/175 (175/175), rille

no 114 (i: lyffe, stryffe, wyffe), ryffe 103/11 (i: wyffe, lyffe, stryffe)

Lyne 205/136 (: Lyne, 11ffe) , 212/571 (: 11ff)

afternoon life - night life - morning life

Gruppe)

- 6th ^{1/2} of 'abundant' (- 1st ^{1/2} of 'common'
(lost after 1st ^{1/2} of 'common'))

1886 (1887), 288 p. 200 pp. 1887. 1888. 1889.

20/6 027/02 1/1 027/02

same 39/138 (:scharne), 59/42 (:hame, name, blame)
64/510 (hame) 76/174 (rame, blame, scharne)

82/289 (~~R~~) name) 113/37, 116/141, 142, 118/12

121/92 (hame) 137/47 (hame) 132, 167 (:name)

134/240, 151/308, 153/282, 158/208 (R), 166/127 (~~R~~) scharne

168/152, 172/214 (R), 176/83 (R) 203/54 (hame), 82 (name) ^{2 Adem}

205/124, 211/318, 221/59 (R), 261/290 (R), 263/231, 264/162

Ch. 10. The time was

el. 100/100

202/205, 24th St, 11/11

Al. major found in numbers of

21. Silk-bloss, 28p. Innocent, no gravity? 11

March 6 2017

Legs: 56 men 28/20

The correspondence will be sent at
 100 pages 1000 (1000 pages). It is
 possible that it is simply sent for
 the work with the subject. (1000 pages)
 (if 1000 pages, 1000 pages 1000)

282/275, 283/325 \wedge 40 2.007

marked out by a common path.

of *g.* is doubtful (it can not be *g.* and is a long word). The above range of eggs is made the more probable when compared to the work before.

same 22v. together 16/77, same 44/126 same 63/235

same 67/376, 111/301 143/160, 204/45, 208/250 (same) 243/24

same + olie 210/284, same 213/402

all same 224/126, 231/276, 232/294

all same 247/190, 252/266

all same 257/211 (same) 258/266

same 557/246

396/358

382/170

307/237

27/217

417/398

same 34/129, 495/135

it sings 'left' 302/292

pl suby. same 265/291

sep. same

3 fl. same 124/45

seman 136/245 (R): demand

so same 100/36

same 207/22/36

same 233/6

it same 301/255 (same), read same

seggit pp. 'said'. This I have seggit and
saide etc. and some segg.

Ch segga 'speak back' (old seggan)
The pp. seggit regularly becomes Me saide:
seggit is a new pp. formed on segga as
the following verbal substantives.

segging - 67/133 segging 287/484, 481/40 (segging)
segging 321/22

seme, v. 'to appear, to befit, be proper' - of 420 gen.
of 'befit' seme 218/546 (seme) 306/404 (seme).
seme (= seme), seme, 460/122 (seme, seme,
seme, etc) etc; me semys, 'it befits me'
254/7, me semys (seme), 254/7, 273/60, 289/40
291/542, 321/37, 334/237, 515/25 etc etc

semande 'appearing' etc (instances are
very numerous)

Stimely adv. ? 254/7

Stimely adv. 282/279

- sema (sema) to some learned confessor
 status on some becoming fit
 to sema (sema) (Rich. and West.) (old sema)
 = settle (dispute) satisfy (person in matter of
 doubt) arbitrate (into) - Sweet

Sem semeff, but of Brate p 55

sema 187. beautiful, handsome 5/51, 4/59, 6/5
 20/45 57/60, 58/79, 124/45 129/105 etc etc
 < 58 sema 187. 20/45, 57/60, 58/79, 124/45, 129/105 etc etc

sema 187. 'sema' 20/45, 57/60, 58/79, 124/45, 129/105 etc etc

sema 187. 20/45, 57/60, 58/79, 124/45, 129/105 etc etc
 1/5 11/59 ('manere, there, yere') 1/5
 12/73 ('mannere') 1/55 other occurrences
 into the volume. etc variation from the above

sema 1879 ('sema, etc')

- Oh ser dative of reflexive pronoun, ser,
ser ser; so also dative and plural: cf. ser
ser u. ser ser (Ser. § 375) This usage of
ser is common in O.N. of highness. ser
ser - ser ser, 'separate' (Ser. § 375)

4/20(1) ser, ser ser, ser, ser, ser
ser ser 'separately' 457/30(1) ser, ser, ser,
ser 483/88 (in ser, ser 7) It is very difficult
 to distinguish at times between the way with the
ser! See the foregoing

ser ser 'separately apart' ser ser
 - 66 24, 25

2 ser 1 ser ser ser

ser ser 'seat' 254/7. ser ser ser ser
ser ser 504/89
ser ser 'seat' (seat function of ser)
ser ser ser ser ser ser (Ser. § 375)
ser ser ser ser ser ser ser

Julius, 1821, 1822, 1823, 1824, 1825, 1826

1845. 16. 'sister' 400 100 1. 10. 100 100.
= 100 100 100 100 100 100

Generally regarded as representing CN system
of 'great principles of Engl. Etymology' p. 107. Kings
and Engl. Etymology etc. 1. Eng. Engl. since, suggest
that AS sweaster could also become sister with
assistance of the same form. The Northern form
sister may still be due to CN system, but it is
an entirely different question, for example, to
decide since Chaucer derived ^{often drink liquor} sister, whether
from Southern or Northern English. If from the
we might quite confidently say that Mod. Engl.
sister = AS sweaster

1845. 16. 'sister' 400 100 1. 10. 100 100.
= 100 100 100 100 100 100
CN skamb, next of skamm 'skin'
of Skeat, Principles p. 107
= 100 100 100 100 100 100
skamb, amusement = 100 100 100 100 100 100
skamb, amusement = 100 100 100 100 100 100

skatholes, 265/282 296/45
scuticles 332/570 (all it - p. 100
sk)

skal 12/65

On. skal (cf Bp. p. 121)

~~skelp~~ 'blow, stroke'
skelpy, 'blows' 32/65, skelp 32/510
skelpis 452/110

skipte fust 222/81
(scant)

150



skill 87, 100 (mille, fulfill, per mille) I don't see
more examples to mention from the above

On skill 'distinction' document
large.

Am: skill 'Skill knowledge'; unskill.
skilful, skilful. (Can skill be?)

skill 22, 'skillfully' - common
from the 16.

skipped 22, 'skipped' (to skip) 16, 18, 19, 20

skipped 22, 'skip, get away' 16, 18, 19, 20

skore 26, 'score' 100, 200, before 'score' 100, 200
(one score) On skore, 'a score with' 100

(skore 26, 100)

skore 26, 'skore' 100, 200



sky meting 20. brightness 120/24 sky meting 543/102

82.

22.

word of marked 182 III (word ends so (only)

On skinn to make a store, measure

skye, so 'sky' 12 (sharley) 123-11, 10/24

(5. 5. 10) 10 10 (strongly, by (antagonist))

On skinn 'cloud'

Lyne & ... (faint text)

On skipta 'to divide' (A. E. 11/10)

f. Knisse, Jan. and Green Knight, p 88

skytte, so 'tuck, shift' 111-11

On skipti, a division, shift, dealing

Both skytte, v. and skytte, ob. alliterate in each
case with skath, sea the (On skadi)

Skynners so, pl 'palliparic' heading, day 111, p 21

On skinn 'skin hide' (when ...)

Skynners (faint text)



children 26 'parters, carriers' reading, play 21, p 420.

~ slide 'sledge, sleigh' cf. sieda menn (sa
highman, steel Dictionary) 26 'that' 'symmetrical' 'sleight'
at 2125 very light (sleight) ...
the representation of 'sleight' by s in English is
...
nearer the truth when it derives sled from slid
cf. slid slide, sledge slidde slidde, slidde, slidde
slidde

slid, 27. 'sly cunning' 295/2 (legh, slidgh,
nygh)

~ slid 'sledge' 'sly'
27 'sly cunning' 295/2

slid 'sly cunning' 295/2 'sledge' 'sly'
from the expression

slidde 'sly cunning' 'sledge' 'sly'

324/131, 325/166, 329/272
333/349, 344/228, 463/229
like 12-21, like 297/111, 222/c1

like 257/48 (like, v.)

277/183

Stone, pres 27 of slightly 317/321

afare sem 34/108

Ph. sem is represented in quidder - sim (cursor thunde,
Ms. Fing, 21/185 (~~lost~~ ^{in such case} the other Mss. have thunde);

queper - sim ib. 22780 (✓)

qua - sim ib. 21803 (Cott. & Trin. sum, sum)

I have not met with -sim (~~in which it is an~~
~~accented syllable~~) elsewhere; its distribution is
of importance.

stedde 248/175

of stedde ph. 55/311 (bedde, wedde,
" " 243/73 bedde) 345/245

of stedde, pret sg. 'placed' 127/28

much like a past participle formed on 10th
'cause to sink' (pp 1086). But it never was
more become ge; it is therefore probably pp of sinken
some ^{ut} some. 'So as' (share some 157/46), that
way some were he sends 157/46. Such man
some I kys pat case schall ye kill 158/117
- Oh some, 'as'

Some some in some some in some
closer with some in some and some in our text
than the Oh some (cf. some p 55. some
for dial. some p 25, some 'some' p 11)

Stake in Stake Stake

- Oh stake to push, to stagger.

(cf. Stake, Stake Stake, Stake)

Stade in Stade Stade

- Oh stade pp of stade to stop, to give

² The usual form is stade, cf. stade p 55, stade p 11, etc.
etc. etc., cf. stade p 11, etc.]

ískruning 307/6

(read sterk)
stark adj. 226/166 (: mark [read merk], verk, berk, v.)

stoken 383/193 (: brokynne, vnlokynne, wroko.

stokinn 140/100

Stubbe, No. 352 | 02

Ísl. stubbi

Ad. stybbi^m, 'stump of a tree'

Steen, v. 'call, summon' 23 pres subj. 8/10/157

273, 27 (neger)

~ (N) Steen 'to summon' ? 11/10/157

273 f. - Steen 5/15, 5/16. - Steen 5/15, 10/15

Steen, sb. 'star' ^{Steen} 115/97, 131/157. Steen 15/10
13/15, 12/15, 126/5. 127/22, 28, 43, 133/106

279/230 ^{Steen} 443, 326, 447/464; 6l Steen 12/61,

Steen 14/6, 56/17 (but cf Steen 400/42)

~ (N) Steen, 'a star'

Form: Steen Steen, 'star'. (N) Steen

Ind-Steen 24/24 (see the preceding)

Steen, adj. 'large, big' 300/242 (i.e. Steen Steen)

~ (N) Steen 'large' 300/242

(N) 5/15

ayne, 26. 'youth' young man' 54/55 (i. p. 15)
 24/25. 2/26. (i. p. 15) 12/13. 28/29. (i. p. 15) 30/31 (i. p. 15)
 32/33. 34/35. (i. p. 15) 36/37. 38/39. (i. p. 15)
 40/41. (i. p. 15) 42/43. (i. p. 15) 44/45. (i. p. 15)
 46/47. (i. p. 15) 48/49. (i. p. 15) 50/51. (i. p. 15)
 52/53. 54/55. 56/57. 58/59. (i. p. 15) 60/61. (i. p. 15)
 62/63. 64/65. 66/67. 68/69. (i. p. 15) 70/71. (i. p. 15)
 72/73. 74/75. 76/77. 78/79. (i. p. 15) 80/81. (i. p. 15)
 82/83. 84/85. 86/87. 88/89. (i. p. 15) 90/91. (i. p. 15)
 92/93. 94/95. 96/97. 98/99. (i. p. 15) 100/101. (i. p. 15)

- (91. swinn, 'boy' youth' 2 Chron. 12
 115(E) 1128. swinn. Omitted by Kluge in list
 of words. 2nd 932 f.

swight, 26. 'force, sway' 332/362

Formed from swigra (= sway) as swight
 from wigen

syte, 26. 'sorrow trouble' 29/16 30/17.

syte, syte, 0, wile (wilan 'blame'), 31/16 30/17.

31, 32/100, 33/101. sight, 30/16.

wile (wile) dispute, wyfte sythe 180/67. 30/17.

syte, 30/16. 31/17. (i. p. 15) sile 450.

2. (N) sit, sich setzen

From sit paan, alment etc. Drake suggests
the all form points to an unblended syl as
its source: Die formen sit und syl sind
neben einander denkbar als die ergabnissene
beideiten ausgleichung innerhalb einer system-
(beispiel, sittens). I should suggest that syl
in all may possibly be simply formed
by analogy to the verb, which is (N) syt.
An example of the verb in all. of Curran
¹¹⁶⁷⁵ Alundi, Wotton and Göttingen all. i sike, hinf.
icare, Trinity i sike (for another finger) |

Sittell all. concupiscit all 33/29 sittell
192/0

in the finger on

fake 'guc' 65/235, fake 15/267 516/290
fake 522/100

fake for 1/230/200

209 put fake 'guc' 288/297

fake 208/274

lane 136/115 (: ilkone), 245/32 (: ilkone), 297/58 (: ilkone)
249/209 (: ilkone, ~~lane~~ lane), 251/150 (: ilkone)

lane 238/166 (: wone (onván, ilkone, one))

lake 417/389 (: guoke, for-soke, lake)

see sb. 'by point' 20/100

West Etymological Dictionary, compares bag
bag a point; cf. also Mod. Low Lat. bag

take, v. 'take' inf. 6/144 (: make), 9/11 (for sake)

blake, adj. wake v. selake), 15/24 (: make), 19/39

etc. ta 31/70 (wa, ma) 34/65

(ga, wa) 101/233 (: ga, ma, aiswa), 104/65

(lls take but : ga, fra sla) , 140/57 (: fra) ; 189.

ind. pres. take 63/230, takes 2 sg. pres. 184/203 ; 1/6

pres. take 152/190 etc etc. pp. tane 11/58, 22/10

23/52 (: ikane) taken (teller tane) 31/70, tane 55/10

(wane, sb. ikane, gone), taken (teller tane, notified)

33/142 tane 66/325 50/339 (: gane, ikane, stone)

100/259 taken 138/6 (: for saken) tane 154/16

(ikane, wane, none) 174/77 (wane) 34/8

128/162 etc etc

or taka to take, grasp etc

see takan, taken etc takan

429/88 ?
429/88 ?

Keynd, 26. 'tenth part, tithe' 36/40 (i. kende. 2.) keynde

37/58 of orem & kende P 715

Jul. kund, a tenth (M. Skeat)

They also ate kende, v. to tithe', Cath., and kende, adj. ord.
'tenth'. Cf also in G.P. 'tente tenth' 36/19, 37/70.

225/139, 145, 264/257

Cf OFres. seu gunda, sogunda, -enda, -inda, achta
and achlinda, ~~and~~ ringunda - enda, tianda,
tienda, endlofta, lefta, ~~tienda~~, van Helten § 239

faire, there there spi gen. personal form 'their'
the last two forms are more numerous than
the first

- In faired 'their, of them'

Com: pegg, tegg : peggem : peggre, teggre,
peggre of teggre

Sweet. H.E. Grammar I, §1070, thus explains the reason
or cause of the borrowing of the pronoun above
given. A confusion between he she and his hers
led to an extended use of the demonstrative plural
fā (for he). But fā had also a strong demonstra-
tive sense, and so the three forms were adopted
to avoid this confusion; thus fā was made into
fai, fem into peim, fara into peira. [I am a stu-
dent in regard to this extended use of fā see
also under he §. In other words Sweet believes
that the borrowing would not have taken place
if it was not for the preliminary use of fā.
It would be difficult to prove or disprove such

The regular plurals of the demonstrative sá, sú, pat are
masc. peir, fem. pár, neut. pan.
Of the 11. slíktne nebenformen (Torres, Altisl. Gr. ² § 397, anm. 3):
pl. nom. masc. pár, per, fem. peir, pér, per, Gen.
per(a), dat. pem (with e borrowed from the gen.).

it had occurred he remembered that the Sanskrit
 sections in England were very numerous. In the English
 Sanskrit which they in course of time came to speak
 they did not borrow the U.S. but as far as they
 clung to their own corresponding Sanskrit.
 The history of the spread of these over the rest
 of England and the causes of the same, it would
 be difficult to describe. One thing is certain
 namely that the ^{in all} ~~in all~~ of the Sanskrit
 they prove a direct borrowing from the
 Sanskrit.

pure Sanskrit demonstr. pron. 'there'. pure 8/3, 11/41,
 11/51, 12/63, 95/53, 189/137 is pure, per. there, the
 20/13, 23/30, 52/240, 78/182, 86/306, 90/385
 90/388, 104/53, 106/123, 107/162, 112/11, 117/66
 116/119, 116/135, 123/4, 124/21, 135, 96, 153/209,
 156/8, 60/106, 183/157, 16, 125/180, 166/20,
 169/20, 175/44, 180/57, 41 more examples |

This usage is not found in Sanskrit.

þikk . 227. 'thick' 555/589, thick 48/123

- EN þykka (þykk) 'thick' (old þicc
to þinge-mty; thick Etymological Dictionary seems
to find no difficulty in the development þicc →
thick)

þarna . 142. 'lack, want' inf. 142/137 (lls þarna
as by time: þarne) ; 1 pl pres. 456/15

- EN þarna 'to need' of þarnask, 2 pl
& 3 pl (for myself)

þarn : þarnenn 'to lack, need', þarn p 60

þarnyng 26. 'want, lack' 456/12

þarn to need

þoff . 272/145, 511/340 ; þoff . 207/212, 216/105 ; þogh
329/279, 457/106

- þoff to need þoff

thousands 374/39, 419/427

thousands 39/1.5.

Corn fohl fohl fall of Biele poof
 though is certainly not a German (see fohl
 for fohl fohl of Biele) as Corn is other-
 wise from a German influence. It can
 be shown from the fact that fohl
 is given the fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl
fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl
fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl

fohl, 56 'Thall, slave' 20/64 (: all), 175/115 (: all)
 177/173 (: all), 182/130 (: fall).

Corn fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl fohl

23-1

fohl 287. 90/376 (: fall, sall, wall), 350/130
 (hail caill, wall) 500/111 (: all, caill, small)

From the 16.

fohl 287. 90/376 (: fall, sall, wall)

From the 16.

'laxer, earnestly' 56, 1. 12. 14. 15.
 246. 50. 246. 50 322, 61. thrust 335³ 379³.
thrust 227, 30. 227, 30 227, 04. 227, 05 206.
 - En prista 'abandon' (of thrust)
thrust

thrust 'thrust, push' 288. thrust 258/115,
 388. thrust 429/104 3 388. thrust 427/30; thrust
 227, 50 (paste), 430, 105 (text has thrust but
 concatenation corrects the error), thrust 427/4.
thrust 507, 257. thrust 388/370
 - En prista, 'to thrust, press'

thrust 'thrust, press' (of prista 258/115)
thrust 258/115 (of prista, thrust, thrust) thrust
 258/115 (of prista) thrust 258/115 (of prista)
thrust 258/115 (of prista) thrust 258/115 (of prista)
 - En prista 'to thrust, press'

Myrland, p. 230, 256

die prep 'to' 29/10 (: will) 42/71. 45/62, 49/132
54 256, 56/5 (: ille, fulfille, will) 67/ii 57/43
58/68, 66/325 (: skyll, will, spill) etc etc

will keep sign of infl. to 57 to 58/75 55/295
 but we find frequently - in the middle
of the line

— 1711 Aug. 16

Orn: bell prep. to go till 1845. The use of
till as a conj. and as a sign of inf. is a special English development.

1816, 1817, 1818, 1819

some say 'empty', 430/127

some say 'empty' 430/127, 430/128, 430/129

Wall p. 135 is in doubt whether to refer
some to (the fact.) d. l. term or to d. l. term
d. l. term, ^{from form} ~~empty~~ (fact), and is apparently not
recorded as a substantive 'lesure'; the use
of term is only used in d. l. ~~strictly~~ ^{strictly} applied
for some time.

forfayr. 26. 'difficultly, trouble' 431/60, 432/100

2. ~~difficultly, trouble~~ ^{from} ~~forfayr~~ for
difficultly (431/60)

1. ~~forfayr~~ ^{from} ~~difficultly, trouble~~ ^{from} ~~forfayr~~
'passage in road', for-fayr hard to pass, (vint)
Brate, discussing terms for, for, hard, dif-
ficult', seems to me origin, for the word
is also in some other words, & is in
Scott's Anglo-Saxon Dictionary gives two words
with for as suffix, and it is not marked (vint)

front of the house.

in - require - yet difficult to get; for - require,
'hard to convert' He must therefore grant that
for - is English. But in the case of the com-
pound for -, which is paralleled so closely
by for -, it is perhaps safer to take it
as a case of for - (Mund 1862 for - (= here and)
and for -)

for -, in for - 1862/350 (for - for -, in
Heat derives from close: of feet for -
and for - 'tripping, stumbling' 'He is
'a slovenly fellow'; for - to be sluggish'

for -, in 'step, march' for - 8/5 for - 103/13
2 for - for - 327, 226
of for - for - = for - for - 'step, march' in for -

for -, for - in for -, for - 24, 75 (for -?)

for - in for - (for - for - for - for -)
182, 185 (for - for -, for - 26) for - 183, 184
The for -

129. ~~Fr.~~ To 464/213

In a) (ai bef. st) tritt uns gegen den Lautwechsel entgegen, der
ai vor st zu a werden lässt gerade so wie me ai vor st 8
und verwandten sein i maist (Anglia XVI, 565 ff). cf. maiste in
Langland and N.E. master < N.E. maister (OFr. maistre) Luckp 197f

Upper House 10/100 (: 200,) now)

Augge, v. 'dampfull' 552/114 pp. 448 503, 30
3 pl. prot. fugged ~~Lynn~~ 482/58 (: rugged)

Awynae, 'part' inf 42/48 (: skwyn, thyn, aor.
lyne, sb.)

Awynae inf 43/100, 64/259 (: myn aor.)

ad. 'faithful' confident' 215/126
back 197
(w. 215/126) ; 215/126 (a-bale) ; 215/126 (a-bale)

Byz. ad. 'faithful' 215/126

Byz. ad. 'faithful' 'true' 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126

Byz. ad. 'reliable' 'trustworthy' 215/126

Byz. ad. 'confidently' 494/111

Byz. v. T. trans. 'to divide, separate' 215/126
157. Byz. 1/153
475/49 ; 11. intr. 'separate' 50 ; 11. 2/153
215/126 ; 215/126 (Byz. Byz. 215/126)

Byz. pres. Byz. 215/126 ; 1 pl. pres. Byz. 215/126

215/126 (Byz. 215/126, with Byz. 215/126) ; 215/126

Byz. 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126

Byz. 215/126 'double' ; 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126

Byz. 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126 ; 215/126

ad. It is a matter of doubt whether

to h... (109) 38/39 (myne)

of leyn, 'teen' 'dornow' p 4/54 (leyn, myne,
kene. 145/227, 179/29(R)
182/117(R), 183/182(R) 12 225 (myne, v.)
kenyð. ft. grieved 187/314 (fronke, shende, winds)
kened infer 325. 225/145

leyn, myne, myne)
leyn, myne, myne 42/50 (leyn, myne)
(Q: leyn for time 'to perish'; ~~but leyn~~

it is due to close affinity or not.
Certainly is very common in children's
lang. Fuller details are needed in order to
determine geographical distribution.

(enclou, lance 'old woman?')

lyne, v.I. lase, gicil 56/27, 63/24 (: pyne, myne

enelyne) 167/230 (: fyne, ar.), 104/88 (: myne,

pyne, virgine) 225/146 (: fyne, peyne, myne)

207/124 (: fyne, myne, pyne), 206/106 (fyne

redyne, hyne, ol), 433/7 (: fyne), 452/114 (: pyne)

458/52 (: enelyne, myne, thyne) ; 158. pres. fyne

318/363, 364 ; 1 pl. pres. 358/300 (: myne)

II into 'die, pass away' inf fyne 367/272 (: pyne

lyne = fyne 'lance')

< EN fyne 'lase' > if Haken

and fyndish : hope that water should

be dry]

1. fe 219/6

Hyte 287/426 (: it)

on kyta (tt), 'knüpfen'; pt. ins. sg. 3. kytti Dr. 10.
(Fering, Glossar zu den Liedern des Edda, 2. Aufl. Paderborn
1896)

syl. adv. 'soon, quick' 27, 57 30, 51 (syl. syl.)
 3 70 (syl.) 70/55 29, 50 (: dispile, ghyble
 glite, agite) 135/246 43, 60 100/100, 173/45
 (: decyte) etc. etc. 28 examples without name (: syl. 100
 508/275 (: ghyte) 501/155 (sytle ('haine' 2)), 291/51
 (: wite 26 (1)), 504/558 (: write), 507/57 (: et),
 230/236 (: knytt, it, wete 'know')
 " On lett next of litr, : ^{frequency} lett ?
 Hall, p. 63]

futar. adv. compar. 'sooner, quicker' 34/250 ^{lyte} 203/60
 of EN, fidara. The English comparative is
 found in the index.

lythande, fydande, lythynge, fydynge 16.
 'news, tidings' : 54 fydand 52/226, lythande
 129/106, 133/198 (: wylis stonde) 29 75, (inde);
 66 fydande 30/104 (: grievance, anguance), fydande
 33/296, lythandis 107/161 20/72, 101/55 42/100
 103/51 210/60, 227, 278 322/53, fydande 105

Mydingis 154/245, Mydingis¹⁰⁰/101

Ay thandis 187/60 (read by thande)

Mythandis 227/18 258/65

Mythandis 256/61

Mythandis 247/28

Mythandis ob. 485/146 (abiding)
wendinge,
amendande
wendinge
wendinge)

577/58 by hinder 580, 581, by hinder 581/584
byhinder 577/58 581, 582 by byhinder 577/58
by byhinder 581, 582, byhinder 580/586
 578-79 thidings 577/24 thyng, beryng, þing
thithyng 575/186 (thiding), thithyngis 575/17, 120
 280/250, thithyngis 577/28 thidingis 574/186
thithyngis 577/43, 574/26 thidingis 572/188
 575, 577

578-79 thidings 577/24 thyng, beryng, þing

thidendi thidings

(Am. thidendi, thidings thidings 577

li

578/265

uggly, adj. 'ugly, terrible' 578/101

(M. uggly, 'terrible' of (M. uggly 'to be'
 (to all authorities)

om - prefix 'around, about' of omblapfid

575/66, omsette 577/186, ombycst 577/67

Handwritten text, possibly a list or notes, including phrases like "unlike", "to beat", and "the Carver".

Wakyn 3sq. pret 142/127

Transitive meaning for. O.K.?

[unclear] wone 301/261 (: gone,
none)

wone and other wonders he works quite
wone 264/273 (: allone, stone, gone)

Chaucer, R. of F. 1166 goone; woone 'Wotuning' Cant. D. 2105 wones:
stones not fr. una (L. p. 168)

wone, v. dwell 345/261 (: ^{ed}sone, ^{dp}done, none)

wone, dwelling (cattle-shed) 112/7 (: allone), 273 (: anone)

he it wrought wordly, wone 244/100 (^{allone}none, ^{scin}scin, ^{appan}appan)

wones 274/93 forpe
wones 303/318 (: wongys + ~~una~~)

wone 367/252 (R)

as.

Morsbuck, M. Jr § 122, ann. 2 not geouna, but un.
vani (cf also ib. § 64, ann. 1)

since from an unimpaired form, of your standard and
such wandies of lay. from the (lay) (lay)

wane, 26 'hope thought' 33/121 (gone, alone, June, pp)

22/100 (alone), wane 153/217 (alone) 117/184 (John,

gone alone) 22/100 (gone, alone, pp)

[22/100] (gone, pp), 120/2 (gone, pp) etc

< ON wane, 'Thought hope' (A.S. wæn)

cf. Jupitza, note to Jay of Warwick 10329

) and Jf.ö Gymnasium, 1875, p 131, Skeat, note in

Glossary to the Works of Chaucer, vol

wanes, 26. 'customs, ways' 323/107; wanes
(wone (A.S. wone) 359 (alone) alone)

'dwellings' 228. at ones, wanes 106/123 (wone, wone)
[52/100 wanes prob. with 1817, 182 wanes dwellings]

ON wane, 'custom, habit'; wanes

can not be the A.S. (ge) wana. This appears

in worne 227. 'accustomed' 264/251 (wone - A.S. 227/251)

wone, wone, pp. of wind, wone, pp. of bind, wane

is used in the double sense of 'custom' and 'house'

3 pl. ware, 93/7, wore 97/127 (: more, by-fore, fore)

more 1st ware 20/120 (: more, more)
2nd ware 87/200 (: before, sore, no more), wore 185/16 (: before, more, fore)
3rd ware 60/88 (: more, sore, are, are)

3 pl. wore 84/286 (: before, sore, more)

2 pl. wore 130/100 (: before, more, there, are 1/207, more, before, anywhere)
4th ware 105/205 (: sore, fore)

2nd ware 102/144

2 pl. wore 184/187

3 pl. wore 471/192 (: fore)

1st ware, 1st pl. 160/101

wore 1st ware 250/153 (: sore, before)

4 was 130/130 (: passé, v.)

1st ware 436/97 (: Jayre [As. Jaraw])

? ware 436/102 (: more, v.)

Wagdyne . 35. 480/1

Widened to 10 ft. at base, 10 ft. at top.

Admission 50¢, full as like etc

wahi sb. 'injura, harm' 24, 65. nypus (k'a the,

lathē, lathē¹ 181 109; lathē lathē, wrothē¹

379/57 (bathic, ske^othic, wathic) waathic (the waghic)

181, 183 (lathe, skate) ; pi. lathe 6/180

- the radi 'danger' peril so all.

ities,

wayke, 187. 'weak' 43/73. 436/71, wayke 1/3/75

185/70

< On week 'week' (. . .)

is the regular form in the lower lands:

mean of 'edge' stages of aggregation

257

2 On pegge 'and; wedge' (A. 100)

is to the pronunciation of ϕ , compare ϕ gged, ϕ gging, ϕ ggs

made May 8/17/2007 (see page)

Welcum 115/84, welcome 261/189

W. [unc.] welcome 115/106

2228/207

229/229(ad)

were, & b. ^{chiefly} in place without were, 'doubt'?

22/1 (K) 1/57, 44/133 50/196 (here, here, here)

64/274 (there, here, here 16. 'Larm'), 118/3 (here, v., here)

129/90 (R)

of waree, cov. 82/249

? on area of base,
apical. Mod. brown
dial vera, vura:

f. "La c. da la
 orona" - del cor.
 la lunga. (Rou.)

cf. *Phlox* *viridis*, *viridis* (comp. to *viridis*) - also *viridis*

Alouatta palliata - *Alouatta palliata* - *Alouatta palliata*

(ib. § 45)

* Refuge: area f. 1) Veren, 2) Stilling,
Tilstand, 3) Huile, Ro.

of wills of thought 63/205

wight, wyght, ay. 'strong' wight, ay
(wight wight wyght) wight 53/212, 53/222
wyght wyght wyght wyght wyght
wight 45/65, 540, (1 wyght wyght) wyght
558 ay (1 wyght, wyght, wyght)

wigher, ay. compar 'stronger' 555/201
wigher ay ay. stronger 555/201
wyght ay 555/201 555/201 555/201
275/81 299/191 319/389 329/282, 330/425,
336/689 338/18, 369/346, 479/146, 192
- ON plot ment of wyght, ay for war (Mean
Example of wyght wyght 555/201)

wightness, ay. 'strength' 558/55
See wyght above.

wyght, ay. 'wild', 'bearded' 55/121 142/1106 152/211
69/256 (1 ay, ay, ay), ay 555/201, 555/201

28.
wrestle's pp. 329/290

wrastle sb. 230/248 (: trast v.)

wrest sb. 'twist' 33/187 (: a-bust, fast, fast)
Litch p 197 includes this tw rime in list of rimes in
ae : a(a)

wrange sb. 34/157 (: emange, lange), 134/220, wrong 215/444(R)
gange)

wrang sb. 42/54 (: long, strong, gang) wrangle, 71/66, wrong 205/142(R)

wrang sb. 107/27 (R)

wrang 205/142 (: long, strong)

^{'most wrong'}
 wrangle, v. inf. 20/137, frash v. a frash^{an}
 frash v. 1) ; 3 pl pres 53/20, 3 pl imper
 wrangle 53/559 ; ph. wrangle 50/20, wrangle
 20/200 frash v. frash v.

L (Ph) reista 'to wrong' As wrastle
 derivation took place before loss of r (initial)

36 wrangle 27/100 (long) 50/7
 wrang, 26. 207. 200. 'wrong' wrangle 79/5, wrangle
 52/231 (: gange, lange, fange) 52/101 (: gange, strange)
 mang 50/57 50/58 (lande, fange, mang)
 55/551 (: lange, gange, fange) wrangle 141/97. wrang
 141/97 (: -gange) 148/66 (: gane, (gange?)) 150/123
 (change fange bange) 50/100 (gange) 147/101
 (: lange, gange, mang) 230/105 (gange emang long)
 wrangle 500/215 (: gang lange, emange)

L (Ph) wrange > fange, 'not straight wrong'
 of lange 57/130

Lm : wrang 'wrong, false' 200/105. doubt.
 on account of lengthening of a
 more origin Lm: mang 57/130 are a genuine
 and form agrees with that of Com.



average a "small number" 300/400 a (large)
"large"

from 1000 to 1000

-16-

I was born Sept. 1, 1872 at Wagon, Minnesota. I received
my first training in the common schools of my native
place. In 1890 I entered the William Sumner at Stillman, Minn.
where I completed a college preparatory course in 1892 after
a year of teaching. I entered another college, Precinct, Iowa
in the fall of 1893 where I pursued a classical course
graduating in the spring of 1896 with the degree of A.B. After
another year's intermission of teaching I entered the Johns
Hopkins University in the fall of 1897. During my residence
here I have pursued courses in English, German and French
under the direction of Professors Dwight, Browne, Wood-
hous, Armstrong, Lamborn and Dr Ogden. During the years
1898-99 I held a University scholarship and at present I
am holding a Fellowship in English.

To all my instructors I here desire to express
my deep sense of obligation for ready aid and encour-
agement. To Prof. Dwight I owe a special debt for constant
aid in my studies as well as for his generous toward
high ideals in scholarship which I have received, mainly

Handwritten text in the top left corner, possibly a date or reference number: 1870/1871



